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THE
HISTORY
Of the New WORLD, called
AMERICA.

As discovered by the *Spaniards* ;

~~AND~~ AND

Of the first remarkable VOYAGES of several
Englishmen to divers Places therein.

With a View

Of the Dominions of the Crown of ENGLAND in
the WEST-INDIES, Namely,

<i>Newfoundland,</i>	<i>Carolina,</i>	<i>St. Vincent,</i>
<i>New-England,</i>	<i>Georgia,</i>	<i>Antego,</i>
<i>New-York,</i>	<i>Bermudas,</i>	<i>Meis or Newis,</i>
<i>Pensilvania,</i>	<i>Barbuda,</i>	<i>St. Christophers,</i>
<i>New-Jersey,</i>	<i>Anguilla,</i>	<i>Barbadoes,</i>
<i>Maryland,</i>	<i>Montserrat,</i>	<i>Jamaica.</i>
<i>Virginia,</i>	<i>Dominica,</i>	

Containing an Account of the Discovery, Situation, Product, Excellencies and Rarities of those Countries, with the Customs, Religion, and Manners of the *Indians*.

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Polly Wallis
- Book



C H A P. I.

The first Discovery of the New World called
A M E R I C A.

THE *New World* is the most proper name for this immense country, as being discovered by *Christopher Columbus* above 300 years ago, in 1429. The antient fathers, philosophers and poets, were of opinion, that those places near the north and south pole were uninhabitable, by the extremity of cold, and the middle parts by unreasonable heat, and thought it a contradiction to believe the earth was round; and pope *Zachary* sentenced bishop *Vigilius*, To be cast out of the Temple and Church of God, and deprived of his Bishoprick for this perverse Doctrine, That there were Antipodes, or people whose feet are placed against ours. Though this discovery of *America* has fully confirmed these opinions, and that there is no such Torrid Zone where the heat is so noxious as to unpeopled any part of the earth, and the sun's yearly compassing of the world evidenceth the necessity of inhabitants on all parts of the globe: The next inquiry may be, whether the antients had any knowledge of these regions, which many think they had not; for though *Seneca* says in his *Merlea*, That new Worlds shall be discovered in the last Ages, and *Thule* in Norway shall be no longer the utmost Nation of the World; yet this seems only to intimate the common discoveries of navigation: And *Plato's Atlantis* cannot intend this country, be-

cause he placeth it at the mouth of the *Mediterranean* sea, which is separated from *America* by a vast ocean, and says it is not now in being, but was by an earthquake overwhelmed in the sea. Other authors since have mentioned some islands in that great sea, which seem rather those on the coast of *Africa* than *America*, it being improbable, if not impossible any should undertake such long and dangerous voyages, before the seaman's compass was found out, when only directed by the sun and stars.

Yet it is not incredible but in former ages, some ships might by tempest or casualty, be driven to these parts, whereby part of *America* was peopled; but it is likely none ever returned to bring news of their voyage. The most probable relation is that of *Mador-ap-Owen Gwyneth*, who during the wars in his own country of *Wales*, adventured to sea, and leaving *Ireland* on the *North*, came to a land unknown (where he saw many wonderful things) which by Dr. *Powel*, and Mr. *Humphry Loyd*, is judged to be the main Land of *America*, both by the saying of *Montezuma* Emperor of *Mexico*, that his progenitors were strangers as well as the rest of the *Mexicans*, and by the use of divers *Welch* words amongst them. The story adds, That *Mador* left several of his people there, and returned with ten sail of *Welchmen*, yet there are now left few footsteps of this *British* expedition, and no signs were found at the *Spaniards* arrival; they indeed used a cross at *Cumana*, and worshipped it at *Acu-zamil*, but without the least knowledge of *Jesus Christ*, and the *Welch* words are few, and which might happen to any other language. Mr. *Brereton*, and other learned writers are of opinion, that
America

America was peopled from those parts of *Asia*, where the *Tartars* first inhabited the coasts of both countries, being in that place not far asunder, and the likeness of the people favours the same, tho' the *Indians* in general are so ignorant as to ascribe their beginning, some to a fountain, and others to a lake or cave; but leaving these uncertainties, let us give a brief account of the real discovery thereof by *Columbus*, which is thus related by *Gomara* and *Mariana*, two *Spanish* writers.

A certain caravel sailing in the ocean, was carried by a strong *East* wind of long continuance to an unknown land, never mentioned in the maps or charts of that age, this ship was much longer in returning than going, so that all the company perished by famine or other extremities, except the pilot and 3 or 4 mariners, who all died soon after their arrival, leaving to *Columbus* their landlord, their papers, with some account of their discoveries. The time, the place, country, and name of this pilot being uncertain; other authors affirm it to be a *Spanish* contrivance, as envying that an *Italian* or foreigner should have the glory of the first discovery of the *West Indies*, and the more judicious *Spaniards* reckon it a tale; and give a more probable account of the cause, which moved *Columbus* to this mighty undertaking, than the pilot's papers or reports, as followeth.

Christopher Colon or *Columbus* born at *Nervi*, in the seigniory of *Geroa*, being a man of excellent ability, born to great undertakings, and bred a Mariner, trading into *Syria* and other eastern countries had learned to make sea-charts, and went to *Portugal* to discover the coasts of *Africa*, and there married. In sailing about the seas he observed,

that at certain seasons of the year the winds blew from the west long together, and judging they came from some coast beyond the sea, he resolved to make trial, being likewise persuaded by the motion of the sun, there must needs be another world, to which that glorious planet did impart both his light and heat when he went from us, and this world he purposed to seek after. He was now 40 years old, and in 1486, he proposed his design to the states of *Genoa*, and that if they would furnish him with ships, he did not doubt but to find a way by the west to the islands of spices, but they rejected it as an idle fancy. Being frustrated of his hopes, he goes to *Portugal* to King *Alphonfus*, but with the same success; upon which he sent his brother *Bartholomew* to King *Henry VII.* of *England* to solicit his assistance, while himself went into *Spain* to implore aid of the *Castilians*; *Bartholomew* was unhappily taken by pyrates in his voyage to *England*, who robbed him and his company of all they had, and kept them prisoners a long time; after they were released they arrived in *England*, and *Bartholomew* was forced to get a mean livelihood by making sea charts; and repairing to the court, presented a map of the world to King *Henry*, with his brother's offer of discovery; the King cheerfully entertained the motion, and sent for *Christopher* to come into *England*. Who not knowing of his brother's imprisonment, and hearing nothing from him, conceived the offer of his service to have been neglected, but he had sped in his suit in *Spain*; for two able *Spanish* pilots advised him to apply to the Dukes of *Medina Sidonia* and *Medina Cæli*, who recommending him to the Queen's confessor, he arrived at the court of *Castile*
in

in the year 1486. But *Ferdinando* and *Isabella*, the King and Queen of *Spain*, being engaged in the wars of *Granada* against the *Moors*, he at first found cold entertainment. Thus he continued in a mean condition, till after many delays and six years attendance upon the business the bishop of *Toledo* procured him audience, where he was favourably received, and after the wars were finished, was furnished with three ships only at the King's charge, and 16000 ducats in money, which seemed rather to be for discovery than conquest.

In 1492, *August* 3. *Columbus*, with about 120 persons set sail for *Comera*, one of the *Canary* islands, where having refreshed, after many days they encountered the sea called *Sargassa*, from an herb like samphire, wherewith it is covered like a green field, with empty berries like a gooseberry; so thick as to hinder the passage of the ship without a strong wind; these weeds are thought to reach to the bottom of the sea, though exceeding deep, and 400 miles distant from the coast of *Africa*.

This strange accident much surprized the *Spaniards*, and would have occasioned their return, had not the sight of some birds encouraged them with hopes of land not far off. After 33 days sailing, despairing of success, the company mutined, threatening to throw *Columbus* into the sea, disdainning that a *Genoese* stranger should thus abuse them, but at length with soft words and strong promises he pacified them; with assurance that if no land appeared in three days he would return. Just at that time it happened *Columbus* discerned the clouds to be clearer than before, and toward the end of the third day one of the company descried fire, which raised his expectation of some

great reward from the king of *Spain*, of which being frustrated at his return, he in a rage renounced christianity, and turned *Turk*.

The next day the mutinous mariners beheld the desired land, and they that yesterday were ready to destroy, now distracted with contrary passions, embrace and almost adore their dear *Columbus*, for so happily bringing them to the land of promise: On shore they go, and felling a tree, erect a cross, and took possession of this new world in the name of the catholic king; they first landed in an island called *Guanabani*, one of the *Lucai* which *Columbus* named *St. Salvador*, from whence he sailed to *Baracca*, an haven on the north of *Cuba*, and landing enquired of the inhabitants for *Cipango* or *Japan*, which they understanding to be *Cibao* where are the richest mines, made signs that they were in *Haiti*, or *Hispaniola*, and some of them went with him thither; but no earthly joy is without some disaster, for here their admiral split upon a rock, the men being saved by other ships; this happened on the north of *Hispaniola*, where they saw some inhabitants, who for fear of strangers instantly fled into the mountains: One woman they got, whom they used kindly, giving her meat, drink, and cloaths, and so dismissed her; who declaring their civility to the rest, they came in troops to the ships, judging the *Spaniards* to be some divine nation sent from heaven, though before they thought them cannibals or man-eaters, and such indeed they proved in some sense, not leaving in a few years above two hundred *Indians* alive, of four millions that inhabited those Countries.

Before the discovery of this island by *Columbus*, the people were informed thereof by an oracle;
for

for one of their kings being importunate with the *Zemes*, or Gods, to know future events, fasted five days, spending his time in continual mourning; after which the *Zemes* declared, *That some Years after there would arrive a strange Nation, cloathed, bearded and armed with shining Swords, which would cut a Man asunder in the middle, who should destroy the antient Images of their Gods, abolish their Ceremonies, and slay their Children.* In remembrance of which oracle they composed a solemn elegy, which upon the holy days they mournfully sung. Nothing more pleased the *Spaniards*, than the gold, which the innocent inhabitants exchanged for bells, glasses, points, and other trifles. *Columbus* got leave of the king of *Hispaniola* to build a fort, and leaving thirty-eight *Spaniards* therein, taking with him six *Indians*, he returned to *Spain*, and was highly caressed by the king and queen, and honoured with the title of admiral, and enriched with the tenths of the *Spanish* gains in the *Indies*; he is sent a second time with his brother *Bartholomew* (who was made vice-roy of *Hispaniola*) with 17 sail of ships, and 1500 men; when he arrived he found all his men murdered by the *Indians*, who laid the blame on their insolent carriage toward them,

Columbus now built the towns of *Isabella*, *St. Dominico*, and port *St. Thomas*, but in all these places the *Spaniards* died of famine, for the *Indians* unwilling to have such neighbours, refused to plant their *Maiz* and *Jucco*, and so starved both themselves and their new guests. At this place the *Spaniards* got that disease called the *French* pox, of the *Indian* women, and in requital brought among them a more mortal and infectious distemper, that

is, the small-pox, which destroyed thousands, and was utterly unknown before in that country. After this *Columbus* discovered *Cuba*, *Jamaica*, and other adjacent isles, with part of the main-land of *America*; he repaired his fleet at *Jamaica*, where some of his men were sick and mutinous, which the *Indians* observing, refused to bring in provisions; he being straitned, sent for some of the islanders, assuring them, that if they did not furnish him with necessaries the divine wrath would consume them, and as a token thereof, within two days the face of the moon should be darkned, at which time he knew there would be an eclipse of the moon, which these simple people finding to happen, they humbly submitted themselves to him, offering the supplies he desired. Another time some difference happening among the *Spaniards*, *Columbus* sent a letter to reduce them to peace by some *Indians* who much revered it, thinking the paper to have some spirit or deity inclosed, whereby they could understand one anothers minds at so great a distance. *Columbus* at length returning into *Spain*, died in 1506, and was buried at *Sevil*, where to this day an epitaph remaineth on his tomb, far short of his merit to this effect:

Christophorus genuit quem Genoa clara Columbus,
Ec.

I *Christopher Columbus*, whom the land
 Of *Genoa* brought forth, first took in hand,
 I know not by what Deity incited,
 To scour the western seas, and was delighted,
 To seek for countries never known before,
 Crown'd with success, I first descry'd the shore.
 Of

Of the new world then destin'd to sustain
The future yoke of *Philip* lord of *Spain* ;
And yet, I greater matters left behind
For men of greater means, and braver mind.

I. *Columbus* dying left two sons behind him, of which the youngest called *Ferdinando* died unmarried, the eldest named *Diego* succeeded his father in the admiralty of the *Indies*, and the dukedom of *Vaga*, and married the duke of *Alva's* daughter, but having no issue by her he spent the greatest part of his estate in founding a library in *Sevil*, which he furnished with 12000 volumes, and endowed with a liberal revenue to maintain the same ; but though his family be extinct, yet his fame shall live renowned to all future posterity, as the first discoverer of this new world, and consequently the greatest and most fortunate advancer of the *Spanish* monarchy, though in his life-time so envied and maligned by most of the *Spaniards*, but he was honourably acquitted. Nor did they only endeavour to deprive him of the honour of this discovery after his death, but pretending that he had seen the charts and descriptions, would often say, *That it was a matter of no great difficulty to have found those Countries, and that if he had not done it then, somebody else would have done it for him.* But he confuted their peevishness by this modest artifice, desiring some of them who had insolently enough contended with him about this discovery, to make an egg stand firmly upon one of its ends, when after many trials they could not do it, he gently bruising one end of it, made it stand upright, letting them see thereby without any further reprehension, how
easy

easy it is to do a thing which we see another do before us.

II. *Columbus* having thus led the way was seconded by *Americus Vesputius*, an adventurous *Florentine* in the glory of this grand successful enterprize of discovering the new world, being employed therein by *Emmanuel* king of *Portugal*, in 1502. He had been one of *Columbus's* companions in the first expedition, and did now but trace the way before shewed him, yet he had this happiness and honour (to the great injury and neglect of the first discoverer) to give his name to this fourth part of the world, which from him was called *America*. This man with a competent number of ships and men crossed the equinoctial line, and discovered the coasts of *Guiana* and *Brasil*, beyond the tropic of *Capricorn* to 32 degrees of south latitude, where having taken possession of the country after their usual formalities, they held on their course beyond the river of *Plate*, to 50 degrees south, and the height of the streights of *Magellan*, as they were afterwards called from *Ferdinando Magellanus*, who first encompassed the whole world, and discovered this passage to the *South-Sea*, on the back-side of *America*. But *Americus* being overtaken with foul weather, and his ships impaired by storms, they were obliged to return home by the coast of *Africa*. The next year he attempted another voyage, directing his course for *Insula Real* in the country of *Brasil*, but having passed *Cape Verde*, and *Sierra Liona* upon the coast of *Guinea* in *Africa*, the ship which carried their provisions was sunk, and 300 hogshheads of victuals and other necessities lost, and so he was forced to
return ;

return ; but how long he lived, and what expeditions he made after this are not recorded.

III. Among other great adventurers, the most famous of the *Spaniards* for the discovery of new lands and people was *Ferdinando*, or *Hernando Cortesius* or *Cortez*, to whom the crown of *Spain* stands indebted for the kingdom of *Mexico* ; he was born at *Medeline*, a town of *Esramadura* in *Spain*, in 1486. And in the 19th year of his age employed himself in trading to *America* for advancing his fortune. In 1511 he went as a clerk to the treasurer of the island of *Cuba*, where he prospered so well by carrying over kine, sheep and mares, and receiving gold in exchange, that he soon improved his stock ; and now resolving to venture all his credit both in friends and money, he furnished himself with 11 ships, having on board 550 men, and setting sail from *Spain*, arrived at the island of *Sancta Cruz*, where being kindly received by *Oviedo* the governor, he discovered many new provinces, designing farther west, where he heard there were mines of gold, and having made the inhabitants of the places where he had landed swear allegiance to the king of *Spain*, to whom he said the monarchy of the universe belonged, he sailed up the river of *Tobasco* where the people of the town of *Pontoncon* refusing to sell him provisions, he plundered the same. The *Indians* being enraged thereat, raised an army of 40000 men. But *Cortes* with his horse and great guns soon defeated them ; they imagining that the horse and man were but one creature, and when they heard them neigh, thought the horses could speak, and enquiring what they said, the *Spaniards* answered, These horses are much offended with you for fighting

fighting with them, and would have you severely punished : The innocent *Indians* hereupon presented roses and hens to the beasts, desiring them to eat and pardon them. The *Spaniards* named this town *Victory*, containing near 2500 houses, many built of stone and brick ; he then sailed farther west to *St. John de Ulla*, where the governor came to him with 1400 *Indians*, adoring and burning frankincense and little straws dipt in his own blood to *Cortes*, and then presented him victuals, jewels, gold, and curious works of feathers, which *Cortes* requited with a collar of glass, and other things of small value ; a woman slave given him at the town of *Victory* was his interpreter, by whom *Cortes* informed the governor, that he was servant to the greatest emperor on earth ; at which the other wondered, thinking there had been none so mighty as his sovereign *Montezuma* emperor of *Mexico*, to whom the governor sent the pictures of these bearded men, their horses, apparel, weapons, great guns, and other rarities, painted on cotton cloths, with an account of their ships and numbers, which were conveyed by post to *Mexico* in a day and night, though 210 miles distant.

Cortes asked the governor whether *Montezuma* had any gold, who answered, Yea. I am glad of that (said *Cortes*) for my companions are troubled with a disease at the heart, to which gold is the only sovereign remedy ; so desire him to furnish us with the greatest quantity he possibly can of that metal. *Montezuma* upon receipt of those things sent back cotton cloth of divers colours, many tufts of feathers, with two wheels, each two yards and a half broad, one of silver representing the moon, the other of gold like the sun,

the

the whole present being in value 20000 ducats ; he likewise expressed much joy to hear of so great a prince, and such a strange people, and promised all necessaries, but was unwilling *Cortes* should visit him, though *Cortes* resolved to see him. The *Indians* came daily to his camp to see these strange sights, and when the great guns were discharged, they fell flat on their faces, thinking the heavens were falling ; amongst the rest were divers *Indians* of differing habits taller than the rest, the gristles of their noses slit, and hanging over their mouths, and rings of jet and amber fastned thereto ; in their lips were rings of gold and turcoise stones, so heavy that they hung over their chins, leaving their teeth bare ; *Cortes* understood these deformed gallants were of *Zempoallan*, a city a days journey off, whom their lords had sent to discover what gods were come in those temples (meaning the ships) for they daily expected the god of the air to appear. They were not willingly subject to *Montezuma* neither conversed with any other *Indians*, therefore *Cortes* resolved to use them against him.

He sailed thence to *Panuco*, where in a temple ascended by 20 steps, they found idols, bloody papers, much blood of men sacrificed, the block whereon they cut them, and the razors of flint wherewith they opened their breasts, which struck horror into the *Spaniards* ; *Cortes* then proceeded to *Zempoallan*, where he was solemnly received, and lodged in a great house of Lime and stone, whited with plaister that shined like silver ; then causing all his ships to be sunk, that there might be no hope of return, he persuaded the Natives to submit to the *Spaniards*, and joyn with them against

Mon-

Montezuma, which they readily complied with; leaving a guard in this his new town, he marched with 400 *Spaniards*, 15 horses, 6 pieces of artillery, and 1300 *Indians* to *Zacloton*, whereof *Olintier* was governor for *Montezuma*, who to testify his joy, and honour *Cortes*, commanded 50 men to be sacrificed, whose blood lay fresh upon the ground, and his people carried the *Spaniards* in triumph upon their shoulders; he boasted as much of the power of *Montezuma* as the *Spaniards* did of their Emperor, affirming that he had thirty vassals or petty kings under him, each able to bring 100000 soldiers into the field, and that *Montezuma* sacrificed some years 50000 men to his god; this was a great town having three temples, in each were idols of stone of several fashions, before whom they sacrificed men, doves, quails, and other things, with perfumes and great solemnity; here *Montezuma*, had 5000 men in garrison.

Cortes went hence towards *Mexico*, passing by the frontiers of the *Taxallans* who were enemies to the *Mexicans*, and whom *Montezuma* might have subdued, but reserved partly to keep his subjects in continual exercise of war, and partly to sacrifice them to his gods, the *Taxallans* raised 150000 men against *Cortes* judging him to be a friend and confederate of *Montezuma*, and yet they daily sent the *Spaniards* guinea-cocks and bread, as well to espy his strength, as that they scorned to obscure their glory by conquering people already starved; but when in many skirmishes they could not prevail against that small handful of *Spaniards*, they believed them to be preserved by enchantments, and sent *Cortes* three presents with this threefold Message;

sage; 1. That if he were that cruel God who eateth Man's Flesh, he should eat those five slaves which they had now sent, and then they would bring him more, 2. If he were the meek and gentle Deity, they then presented him with Frankincense and Feathers, 3. If he were a Mortal, then let him take and eat Bread, Fowl and Cherries; but at length they submitted and delivered Taxallan to him, a great city by a river side, having 6 streets, each of which had their captain in time of war; their government was by the nobility, under which were 28 villages, containing above 150000 households, the men valiant, though poor; there was one market-place so large, that 30000 people came thither daily to exchange commodities; for money they had none.

Montezuma had formerly promised whatever tribute the king of Spain should desire, and now he sent again to Cortes not to depend on the beggarly friendship of the Taxallans, and they on the contrary advised him to repose no trust in Montezuma; he never Cortes resolved for Mexico, and accompanied, with many Taxallans went to Cholola where the Spaniards reported Montezuma had provided an army to surprize them, so they used great severity though it was said they sacrificed 10 children, both sexes, of 3 years old (to their God for success) for all the chief men and priests coming to meet and entertain them, they made them prisoners, and cut them off, some being tied to stakes and burnt to death, and others suffered great tortures; the chief commander escaped with about 30 men and got into a temple like a castle, there defending himself, but the Spaniards firing the temple, burnt them all within it, who broke forth in these

these dying Lamentations, O wicked Men, how have we injured you that you should thus torment us? Away, away to Mexico where our chief Montezuma will revenge our Quarrel. It is reported that while the Spaniards were acting this bloody tragedy, upon above 60000 innocent creatures, their chief captain in sporting sung these verses.

*One Fame the Roman City now destroys,
And shrieks of People make a dismal Noise ;
While Nero sung, and (moved with Delight)
From Tarpey Hill beheld the woful sight.*

Eight leagues from Chololois Popocatepec a burning mountain, the mouth about half a league in compass, from whence issue great quantities of fire, smoak and ashes, with terrible noise, the Indians believe it to be the hell wherein wicked men are punished ; two Spaniards adventured near it, but narrowly escaped, being sheltered by a rock from the violent eruption, which is sometimes so furious, that the fiery ashes are carried fifteen leagues off, burning the corn, fruits, herbs, trees, and hedges ; the Indians kissed the garments of these adventurous Spaniards, an honour only given to their Gods. Cortes drawing near Mexico, Montezuma was afraid, saying, *These are the Men whom our Gods told us should inherit our Land ;* He then shut up himself eight days in his oratory, praying, fasting, and sacrificing many men to appease his offended deities; the oracle or devil bids him not fear, but to continue these inhuman massacres, assuring him he should have two gods to preserve him, and that Quetzal permitted that great destruction at Cholola, for want of a bloody sacrifice.

Cortes

Cortes went forward over a mountain 6 miles high, covered with snow continually, and the passage very difficult, so that the *Mexicans* might easily have prevented his proceeding further; from hence he had sight of the lake whereon *Mexico* and many other great towns were built, filled with inhabitants, and adorned with temples and towers which beautify the lake; being arrived at *Mexico*, *Montezuma* received him with all solemnity, excusing his former unkindnesses, and provided all necessaries for him and his *Spaniards*, making beds of flowers for their horses, instead of litter, but *Cortes* being full of ambitious designs, seized upon the king, and put him in chains with a *Spanish* guard of 80 men, whereupon *Montezuma's* nephew fled to arms, but by the treachery of his own People, was presented to *Montezuma*, whom *Cortes* permitted to exercise regal authority, and by whose order he summoned a parliament or assembly of the chief of his people, where he made an oration, declaring, That his predecessors were not naturally born in the country, but came from a strange land, and that their kings of old had promised to send such as should rule them, and had accordingly sent these *Spaniards*. So he advised them to yield themselves vassals to the emperor of *Spain*, which they did, though with many tears on either side, in thus for ever departing from their liberty. *Montezuma* then presented *Cortes* a vast quantity of gold and jewels, in the nature of a tribute, valued at 1600000 *Castilians*.

Hitherto *Cortes* had continual victory without fighting, when he had intelligence that *Pham-poilode*, *Narva*, and some hundreds of *Spaniards* were sent from *Velasques*, another *Spanish* captain,
to

to interrupt his proceedings, who leaving 200 of his men in *Mexico*, he with 250 others surpris'd *Narva* and his company, and brought him Prisoner to *Mexico*; while this was doing one of *Cortes's* captains at *Mexico* resolv'd to perform something in his absence, which might render the *Spaniards* terrible to the *Indians*, a policy they often us'd; it happen'd that the nobility and commons of the city us'd all kinds of sports and recreations to divert their captive king, dancing and revelling all night long in the streets, in which diversifements they brought forth all their wealth, richest garments, and whatever they esteem'd precious; the nobility and prince of the royal blood exercis'd themselves herein near the house where the king was confin'd, there being above 200 youths, even the flower of the nobility, engag'd therein. The *Spanish* captain came with a small party of soldiers, as if to be spectators, sending more troops into other parts of the city, with command to be ready at a certain signal, and then leading the way, he himself cried out *St. Jago*, let us all fall upon them; the watch word given, the soldiers began to cut and mangle those noble and delicate youths, and left not one alive, their rich garments and jewels being made prize of by the *Spaniards*. The *Indians* beholding this cruelty and injustice, having long endured patiently the imprisonment of their king, who had charg'd them to be quiet, now fly all to arms, and falling on the *Spaniards*, wounded many, and pursued others; but the *Spaniards* putting a dagger to the breast of *Montezuma*, threatn'd to kill him unless he would look out at the window, and command his subjects to lay down their arms; but they contemning his

his orders, chose themselves a captain ; when *Cortes* returned in good time to relieve his men, and *Montezuma* being again commanded by his *Spanish* guardians to speak to the people, he was wounded on the temples by a stone, whereof he died three days after. *Cortes* had some thousands of *Taxallans* to assist him, and yet was forced to fly out of *Mexico* by night with all his *Spaniards* and *Indians* which yet was not unknown to the *Mexicans*, so that an alarm being raised, they cut off their bridges and made a great slaughter, the *Spaniards* losing most of their ill got treasure ; and their number encreasing to 20000, they pursued them, but *Cortes*, having the good fortune to kill their standard-bearer, the *Indians* forsook the field.

The *Taxallans* raising an army of 50000 joined with *Cortes*, who took divers places, and building several frigates or brigantines, he soon took all the *Indian* canoes upon the lake. *Quahuimoc* who succeeded *Montezuma*, being encouraged from the devil's oracle, made all possible defence for saving *Mexico*, sometimes conquering and being other while beaten by the *Spaniards*, who fired a great part of the city. One day the *Mexicans* having got an advantage against the *Spaniards* they celebrated a feast of victory ; the priests going into the temple made a perfume of sweet gums, and sacrificed 40 *Spanish* prisoners, opening their breasts, plucking out their hearts, and sprinkling their blood in the air, their companions looking on, unable to revenge it, the *Mexicans* mean while dancing, beating their drums, drinking themselves drunk, and using all manner of expressions of joy. At length rage and disdain so filled the *Spaniards* breasts that having hitherto been careful of ruining the city, which they hoped to preserve

preserve for their own use, they now resolved to destroy it, to which the dreadful famine and pestilence within did as much contribute as their fury without; so that after three months siege, *Mexico* is taken and razed to the ground, with the loss of 50 *Spaniards*, and 6 horses, but of the *Mexicans* 100000, besides those who died of the plague and hunger, the king himself being taken prisoner, and that mighty city and state utterly subverted. This happened *Aug. 13, 1521*, which day is kept as a yearly festival by the *Spaniards* to this day. *Mexico* was after rebuilt with 100000 houses, fairer and stronger than before.

In this siege the admirable courage of that king was very remarkable, for having for three months most valiantly defended the city, and endured therein all manner of inconveniencies, he was at the taking thereof unhappily delivered up alive into the hands of the *Spaniards* his enemies, upon condition to be used as became a king, during his imprisonment he said or did nothing but what became that title, but after the victory the *Spaniards* not finding that quantity of gold which they had promised themselves, tho' they had left no place unsearched to discover it, they then proceeded by the most cruel and horrid tortures, to force those prisoners they had taken to confess where they had hid it.

But unable to prevail this way, finding the *Indians* hearts more strong than their torments, they thereby grew so enraged, that contrary to all law of nations, and against their solemn vows and promises, they condemned the king himself, and one of the chiefeft princes of his court, to the rack in the sight of each other; the prince being

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encompassed with hot burning coals, and overcome with the extraordinary torment, at last turned his dying eyes, in a most lamentable manner toward his master, as if he begged his pardon that he could endure the pain no longer ; the king fixing his eyes fiercely upon him, seemed to upbraid him with pusillanimity and want of courage, and with a stern and settled voice spoke thus to him, *What ? supposest thou that I am in a cold Bath ? Am I at more ease than thou art ?* Whereat the miserable prince immediately fainted under the torture, and gave up the ghost. The king being half roasted was carried away, not so much for pity (for what compassion could enter into such barbarous wretches, who only upon supposing to get some odd vessel or piece of gold, would broil a man to death before their eyes ; and not only a man, but a king, and a king of such mighty grandeur and renown) but because his undaunted constancy baffled their inhuman cruelties, they afterwards hanged him for courageously attempting by arms to deliver himself from his long captivity and miserable subjection ; and thus he ended his wretched life. Wonderful even to amazement was the magnificence of the famous cities of *Cusco* and *Mexico*, and the admirable curiosities of this king, who had all the trees, fruits, herbs, and plants, according to their order and full bigness in the garden most artificially framed in gold ; he had likewise in his cabinet all the living creatures that his country or seas produced cast in gold, besides abundance of exquisite works in precious stones, feathers, cotton and painting. Thus fell this mighty kingdom into the hands of the *Spaniards*, by the valour and good fortune of *Cortes*, a private

vate adventurer, who was rewarded for that service by *Charles V.* with many fair estates in the province of *Mexico*, and dignified with the title of *marquis de Valla*. Thus fell the great *Montezuma*, and his mighty empire with him ; Thus fell he who was honoured as a God, whom it was death for any of the common people to look in the face, who never set his foot on the ground abroad, but was carried upon the shoulders of noblemen in a chariot of pure gold, and if he happened to alight, trod upon rich tapestry ; he who never put on one garment twice ; never used any vessel or dish, though of gold, but once ; though all these magnificences were so far from procuring him happiness, that they were the chief incentives to covetous and ambitious spirits to contrive his ruin. Yet was not this general devastation without some prodigious forerunners of the same. The king of *Tescuco*, a great magician, and other forcerers, confirmed the declaration of the idol *Cholola* ; That a strange people should come and possess his kingdom. These forcerers being imprisoned by the king immediately vanished away ; but a strange thing happened by report to a poor man, who was taken up by an eagle and carried into a certain cave, where being set down, the eagle pronounced these words, *Most mighty Lord, I have brought him whom thou hast commanded* ; there he saw one like *Montezuma* lying asleep, who uttering several dreadful threatnings against the king, the man was carried away by the eagle and set down in the place where he had been first seized. Also strange voices were heard ; earthquakes and overflowings of rivers. A prodigious bird of the bigness of a crane was taken, having on his head, as
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it were a glass-representing armed men, which being brought into the king's presence instantly disappeared, and was never seen after; the king endeavoured to appease his gods by sacrifice, and would therefore have remov'd a great stone, which yet he could not possibly do by any strength; this was thought a presage, that his deities were not to be reconciled. These things were told by the *Indians*, which if true, may be reckoned the illusion of the devil, whereby he sometimes forewarns his votaries.

IV. *Francis Pizarro* a person of mean birth and education, was likewise fortunate in discoveries. He was born in a village in *Navarre*, and by the poor whore his mother laid in the church porch, and so left to Providence, by whose direction (there being none found to give him the breast, he was nourished several days by sucking a sow; at last one *Gonsales* a soldier acknowledged him for his son, put him to nurse, and when he was somewhat grown up set him to keep his swine, some of whom being strayed, the boy durst not for fear return home, but betook himself to his heels, ran to *Sevil* and there shipped himself for *America*; where by several adventures growing rich, he associated himself with *Diego de Almagro* and *Ferdinando Luches* a rich priest; who betwixt them raised 220 soldiers, and in 1525 sailed from *Sevil* in *Spain* to seek their fortunes on the *South-seas* which *Balboa* had before discovered. He received divers repulses at his landing, wherein he was wounded, and forced to retire with his ships; yet *Almagro* in another place had better success, the *Indians* using him kindly, and presenting him 300 ducats of gold, but endeavouring to land in that

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place

place of *Pizarro's* misfortune, he was set upon by the natives, lost one of his eyes in the encounter. At length they met at *Panama*, and having cured their wounds, and recruited their forces with 200 men, and many slaves, they landed at another place, but were beaten back, and forced to sail to an island called *Gorgon*, six miles from the continent, where *Pizarro* and some of his company stayed, 'till *Almagro* with the rest went back for greater supplies, and were almost starved before he returned ; but coming at length, and his men being refreshed, they again attempt the shore, but were repulsed both from thence, and from the island : After which coursing the land 500 miles they came at length to *Chira*, a province in *Peru*, where they landed ; and happening to take some of the natives, learned of them the great wealth of the country ; *Pizarro* hereupon sent one *Peter a Canadian* to the governor, who treated him kindly, and shewed him a temple wherein were inestimable riches.

Upon this discovery it was agreed that *Pizarro* should return to *Spain*, and procure the king's commission for the conquest of it ; who went accordingly and obtained a grant for himself only, excluding his companions out of it, but taking in *Almagro* of his own accord, and returning to *Panama* with his four brethren, *Hernando, Gonzales, John* and *Martin de Alcantara* ; after much contention *Pizarro* and *Almagro* agreed to make an equal division of their booty. *Pizarro* goes before with 500 soldiers (ordering *Almagro* to follow with all the strength he could make) and lands in *Peru*, a river so called, which gave name to that great and wealthy province. They marched by land,
enduring

enduring much misery in their way to *Puna*, where they were well received of the governor, 'till by abusing their wives and daughters, they provoked the *Indians* to take up arms, but were soon defeated, and their riches became a prey to the prevailing *Spaniards*. The governor of this country, to satisfy his jealousy, used to have none about his women but eunuchs, whom he likewise made more deformed by cutting off their noses and arms. Here *Pizarro* first heard of *Atabaliba*, at which time the war grew hot between him and his brother *Guascar*, for the sovereignty of the kingdom of *Peru*; and the governor taking part with *Guascar*, the elder brother had made 600 of his enemies prisoners, who now coming into *Pizarro's* hands, he freely sent them back to *Tumbez* a great *Indian* tower belonging to *Atabaliba*, and three messengers along with them to demand peace; but though their captives were so generously restored, yet they ungratefully delivered the three *Spaniards* to their bloody priests, to be sacrificed to the idol of the sun. Hereupon *Pizarro* marched to *Tumbez* and took it, plundering the temple and city. From hence he went toward *Guatimala* whither *Guascar* sent some *Indians* with large promises, to desire his aid against his brother. Soon after some others came from *Atabaliba*, with a command that he should immediately return back to his ships. *Pizarro* answered, That he came not thither to hurt any, but for their good, as his lord the emperor had given him in charge, nor could he now return without much dishonour (being ambassador from the pope, and an emperor, who were lords of the world) until he had seen *Atabaliba's* royal person, and had communicated

to him such wholesome counsels and instructions as might be beneficial both to his body and soul.

Pizarro then passed forward through the province of *Chira*, the lords whereof provoked him against *Atabaliba*, who had lately conquered their countries. These civil distractions facilitated the *Spaniards* victories. On the river *Chira* he settled the colony of *St. Michael* for securing his plunder, and then marched on to *Guatemala* sending messengers on horseback to give notice of his coming, and desiring to have an interview with the king. The *Indians* having never seen an horse before, were extremely surprized, but *Atabaliba* was little moved at the sight, though much concerned that these bearded messengers afforded him such small reverence. He sent *Pizarro* a pair of shoes cut and gilded, under pretence of distinguishing and knowing him from others, though the *Spaniards* judged it a design to seize and kill him.

The next day the king came, attended with 25000 unarmed *Indians* in ostentation of his greatness, and without any design of making resistance, being carried upon the shoulders of his nobility in great pomp upon rasters or beams of massy gold in a chair of state. Father *Vincent* a dominican friar coming with reverence before him, holding a cross in one hand, and his breviary, or a bible in the other, he blessed him with the cross, and said, *Most excellent Prince, it concerns you to believe that God in Trinity and Unity created the World out of nothing, and formed Man of the Earth whom he called Adam, of whom we had our beginning; that Adam sinned against his Creator, and in him all his Posterity, except Jesus Christ, who being GOD, came down from Heaven, and took the Flesh, of the Virgin Mary, and to save and redeem Man-*
kind

kind, died on a Cross like to this in my Hand, for which we worship it. After his Death he rose again the third Day, and after 40 Days ascended into Heaven, leaving for his Vicar on Earth St. Peter and his Successors, which we call Popes, one of whom hath now given the most puissant King of Spain, Emperor of the Romans, the Monarchy of the World. Obey the Pope therefore, worthy Prince, and receive the Faith of Christ, which if you will believe to be most holy, and your own most false, you shall do well; but know that if you do the contrary we will make War with you, and destroy and break your Idols to pieces: Let me then advise you to leave off your false Worship, and thereby prevent all these Mischiefs.

Atabaliba seemed to wonder at the preaching of this fryar, and replied, That he was a free prince, and would become tributary to none, neither did he acknowledge any greater lord than himself; as for the emperor he could well be content to be in friendship with so great a monarch, and to be acquainted with him, but for the pope he would not obey him, who gave away what was none of his own, and took a kingdom from him whom he had never seen; as for religion he liked well his own, neither would nor ought he to question the truth thereof, it being so antient and approved, especially since Christ died, which never happened to the Sun and Moon. whom he worshipped. And how do you know, said he, that the God of the Christians created the world? Fryar Vincent answered, That his Book told it him (giving him his Bible) Atabaliba looked in it, and said, It told him no such thing, (throwing it on the ground; the fryar took it up, and went to Pizarro crying out,

He hath cast the Gospels on the Ground. Revenge it, O Christians, upon those Infidel Dogs, and since they will not accept our Friendship nor our Law, let us destroy them. Pizarro hereupon set up his standard, and with his cannon and horsemen in three squadrons assaulted *Atabaliba's* people, making great slaughter; Pizarro with his foot did much execution with their swords, all charged against *Atabaliba*, killing them who carried him on their shoulders in his pavilion, whose rooms were presently supplied by others, 'till at last Pizarro plucked him down by his cloaths; all the while not one *Indian* made resistance, either because they had no command, or with amazement to see their sovereign so abused; so that never a *Spaniard* was slain, though several *Indians* were thrust through. Thus were the *Indians* routed, their king and other rich spoil taken, reckoned at 80000 castilians in gold, and 70000 marks in silver, being the household plate of *Atabaliba*; every mark being eight ounces, and in *Guatemala* they found several houses filled up to the roof with rich garments, besides arms, weapons, axes, and pole-axes of gold and silver. The next day the *Spaniards* searched about for spoil, and found 5000 women belonging to the king, with much treasure.

Atabaliba was disturbed at his imprisonment, especially because they put a chain upon him; many proposals were made about his ransom, when a soldier said, *If you would give us this House full of Gold and Silver thus high* (lifting up his sword, and making a mark upon the wall) *you shall have your Freedom*; *Atabaliba* promised (if they would give him liberty to send throughout his kingdom) to fulfil their demand; whereat the *Spaniards* amazed,

imazed, gave him three months time, but he had filled the house in two months and a half, a thing hardly credible ; but saith *Lepoz Vaz*, I know above 20 who were there, and affirmed there was above 10 Millions of Gold and Silver. Another Spanish captain relates, that *Atabaliba* promised to give him so much gold as should reach up to a mark that was a span higher than a tall man could reach, the room being 25 foot long, and 15 wide, and to fill up a large inclosed garden with vessels of silver for his ransom. This captain was made guardian of this golden house, and saw this vast mass of treasure melted ; the governor sent a fifth part to the king of *Spain*, and parted the rest, giving to every footman who were 101,4800 pieces of gold, which amounted to above seven thousand ducats ; to every horseman 63 in number, twice as much, besides other advantages. To 150 of *Almagro's* men, who came after the victory, he gave 25000 *Pezos*, and 2000 to the inhabitants of *St. Michael* ; many other gifts he gave to the merchants and others, and yet after the governor was gone, there was more gold brought in than had been shared ; 10 or 12 days after, the *Spaniards* who were sent to *Cusco*, brought in two millions and a half of gold, and half a million of silver. When *Atabaliba* had procured this immense sum he was discharged from his prison by sound of trumpet, and yet still kept under guard for the *Spaniards* security, upon pretence that his subjects were again in arms by his command, who argued with them, that if they were assembled it was no more by his authority than the moving of the leaves of the trees, but being their captive, he said it was in their power to take away his life. Not-

withstanding these reasons, they concluded to burn him alive, but that sentence being mitigated upon the account of his consenting to be christened, he was ordered to be strangled by four *Negroes*, whom *Pizarro* kept for that purpose. The king understanding he was to die, spake thus to his murtherers, Why do you kill me? Did you not promise me my liberty, if I would give you gold? I procured it for you, yea, more than you required, yet if it be your pleasure that I must die, send me to your king of *Spain*; that I may clear myself of what you falsely object against me; but the executioners stopt his breath before he could proceed.

The difference between the two brethren hastening their ruin. *Guascar* succeeded his father in the kingdom, and the province of *Quito* was assigned to *Atabaliba*, who being of an aspiring spirit, seized on *Tumbamba* a rich province; upon which his brother raising forces, took him prisoner. *Atabaliba* making his escape, got back to *Quito* where he made his people believe that their god the *Sun* had turned him into a serpent, and so got through a hole in the prison; the conceit of this miracle made them rise in arms against *Guascar*, with whose assistance *Atabaliba* made such slaughter of his enemies, that there are heaps of bones to be seen at this day, 60000 being killed, and many provinces conquered. During *Atabaliba's* imprisonment some of his captains had taken his brother *Guascar*, who sent word to one of the *Spanish* commanders, that if he would restore him to his liberty and kingdom, he would fill up a large room with gold and silver, which was thrice as much as *Atabaliba* had promised, adding that his father *Guayna* who was a forcerer, had commanded

ed him on his death-bed, to be kind to the white and bearded men, who should come and rule in those parts. *Atabaliba* hearing these offers, sent to have his brother put to death, which the *Spaniards* took no notice of, and seemed justly to befall him, having murdered another of his brethren and drank in his skull; as he swore to deal with *Atabaliba* though the *Spaniards* got vast treasures in this country, yet the *Indians* hid great quantities of gold, silver and jewels, which never came to their hands, belonging to *Guayno*. One of *Atabaliba's* chief captains visited him in prison, with great reverence, for he and his company laying burdens on their shoulders, entered into his presence, lifting up their hands to the *Sun* with great thankfulness for giving them sight of their lord, and then kneeled down, kissed his hands and feet. This captain told the *Spaniards* that an *Indian* had conveyed away vast treasures, who upon torture discovered a great house full of vessels of gold, with a shepherd and his sheep all of gold, as big as if living; he likewise reported he heard *Atabaliba* say, That in an island called *Callas*, was a great house covered all over with gold, as well as the ciplings, walls, and pavements. The *Spaniards* so abounded in gold, that they would give 1000 or 1500 *Pezos's* for an horse; and their very horses were shod with massy gold. Debtors sought out their creditors with *Indians* laden with gold, from house to house to pay them: They took from the walls of some houses, and the roof of the temple of *Cusco*, plates of gold 10 or 12 pound weight; they carried into *Spain* one vessel of gold, and another of silver, each big enough to boil a whole cow, likewise a huge eagle, and an image

of gold as big as a child of four years old ; also drums and statues of women of gold to their full proportion, with several others of silver.

But vengeance pursued these horrid murderers (though the *Spaniards* put many fair pretences upon their actions) few of the greatest undertakers going to the grave in peace, for all that were consenting or accessory to the death of this king, came to wretched ends, but especially his four brethren, *Ferdinand*, *Gonsalez*, *Pizarro*, *J. Martin* of *Alcantara*, and *Diego de Almagro*, who as they were principal in the actions, so were they in punishment ; and first *John Pizarro* was surprized in the city of *Cuscow*, and slain by some of *Atabaliba's* soldiers ; then there happened such differences between *Francis Pizarro* and *Almagro*, that after they had walled this rich country of *Peru*, and divided the spoil among them, they destroyed one another ; for *Pizarro* envying *Almagro's* being governor of *Cuscow* and not himself, sent his brother *Ferdinand* to challenge him, who was so fortunate as to take *Almagro* prisoner, and delivered him bound to *Francis* his brother, who caused him to be strangled privately in prison ; *Ferdinand* went afterward to *Spain* with a great mass of gold to clear himself of the death of *Almagro*, yet could not so well justify himself, but that all his treasure was seized, and himself secretly made away in prison. Soon after this, the kindred and friends of *Almagro* (whose estate *Pizarro* had seized) consulted with *Don Diego Almagro* his son, to revenge the death of his father, twelve of them undertook the business, who coming to *Francis Pizarro's* house at *Lima* (he being then marquis and governor of *Peru*) they broke in, and immediately killed
a captain

a captain who guarded the entrance of the hall, and *Martin of Alcantara*, so that he fell dead at his brother the marquis's feet; who though he saw his men thus slain before his eyes, and himself left alone in the midst of his enemies, yet made a stout defence, 'till all falling upon him at once, he was stabbed in the throat and died. Lastly, *Gonsalez* had his head cut off by the emperor's command, and thus finished they their wretched days, answerable to their cruel deserts.

Thus have we seen the deplorable ends of two of the most mighty and glorious monarchs of this new world, and peradventure of all our western parts, who were kings over so many kingdoms: And these are cursed fruits of covetousness and ambition, for which so many goodly cities were ruined and destroyed, so many nations made desolate, such infinite millions of harmless innocent people of all conditions, sexes, and ages, wofully massacred and murdered, and the richest and fairest part of the world turned to a *Field of Blood*; and though we have the vanity to call those nations barbarous, who are not so wickedly knowing as ourselves, yet the ingenious discourse and replies of those naked *Americans*, shew that their honesty, truth and integrity, have been the chief occasions of exposing them to the slavery and barbarity of these treacherous and idolatrous *Spanish* Christians; of which it may not be amiss to give the following instance:

Certain *Spaniards* coasting along the Sea in search of mines, happened to land in a very fruitful, pleasant and well peopled country, declaring to the inhabitants, *That they were quiet and well-meaning People, coming from far Countries, being*
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The first Discovery of the

sent from the King of Castile, the greatest King on the habitable Earth, unto whom the Pope representing, God on Earth, had given the Kingdoms and Dominions of all the Indies, and that if they would become tributary to him, they should be kindly used and courteously dealt withal. They likewise desired them to give some victuals to eat, and some gold wherewith to make certain physical experiments. They also declared to them, *That they ought to believe in one God, and to embrace the Catholic Religion*; adding withal, some threats thereto. The *Indians* having patiently heard them, one of them said this ingenious answer:

“ That possibly they might be a quiet and well-meaning people, though their countenances shewed them to be otherwise. And as for their king since he seemed to beg, he appeared to be poor and needy; and for the *Pope* who had made that distribution, he seemed to be a man who loved mischief and dissention, in going about to give that to a third man which was none of his own, and so to make it questionable, and raise quarrels among the ancient possessors thereof; as for victuals they should have part of their store, and for gold they had but little, and that it was a thing they very little valued, as being utterly unprofitable for the service of their lives, whereas all their care was to pass their time happily and pleasantly, and therefore what quantity soever they should find of it, except that employed in the service of their god, they should freely take it; as touching one only god, the discourse of him had very well pleased them, but they were resolved by no means to change their religion, in which they had so long lived happily; neither indeed did they use to take
advice

advice or counsel, but from their friends and acquaintance; as concerning their high words, it was a sign of great want of judgment to threaten those, whose nature, condition, strength and power, was utterly unknown to them; and that therefore they should with all speed hasten out of their country and dominions, since they were used to take in good part the kindneses and discourtes of strangers, but if they did not suddenly depart, they would deal with them as they had with some others;" shewing them the heads of divers persons lately executed, sticking upon stakes about their city.

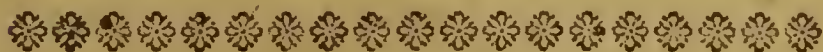
In *Peru* is an high mountain called *Periacaca*, upon which *Jos. Acosta* ascended well provided, being sensible of the danger; in the ascent he and his companions were surprized with looseness and vomiting, casting up flegm, choler and blood, so that they expected present death. There are desarts in *Peru* called *Punas*, where the air cuts off men without pain, a small breath depriving them sometimes of their feet and hands, which fall off like leaves in autumn; and after death the same cold air keeps the body from putrefaction.

Cuba an island of 230 leagues in length, was now possessed by the *Spaniards*, where they used great severity as well as in other places. A lord of great power who had fled from the continent to this isle, to avoid death or perpetual captivity, hearing the *Spaniards* were come hither, having assembled the principal *Indians*, spake to them to this effect: "Countrymen and friends, you are not ignorant of the rumour, that the *Spaniards* are arrived amongst us, neither need I tell you how barbarously they have used the inhabitants of *Hispaniola*, you know it by too certain intelligence,
nor

nor can we hope to find them more merciful than they were ; but dear countrymen, do you know their errand ? If not, I will tell you the cause of their coming ; they worship some covetous god, and to content their greedy deity, they require all our gold and silver from us, for this they endeavour continually to murder and enslave us ; see here this little chest of gold, and therein behold the god of the *Spaniards* ; therefore if you think fit, let us dance and sing before this their god, perhaps we may hereby appease his rage, and he will then command his worshippers to let us alone.” To this motion they all assented, and danced round about the Chest ’till they were thoroughly wearied, when the lord thus proceeded, “ If we should keep this god till he be taken from us, we shall be certainly slain, I therefore think it expedient for us to cast him into the river ;” whose counsel being followed, the chest was thrown into the river.

When the *Spaniards* first landed in this island, this nobleman having sufficient experience of their cruelty, avoided them as much as possible, still flying and defending himself by force of arms upon all occasions ; at length being taken, for no other reasons but endeavouring to preserve his life from his enemies, he was by the *Spaniards* burnt alive ; being tied to a stake a *Franciscan* monk began to discourse him of God and the articles of his religion, telling him that the small time allowed him by the executioner was sufficient to make his salvation sure, if he did heartily believe in the true faith ; having a while considered his words, he asked the monk whether the door of heaven was open to the *Spaniards* ? who answering, *Yea.* Then

Then said he, *Let me go to Hell, that I may not come where they are.* In this island the *Spaniards* got above a million of gold, and vast sums more in other spacious provinces of this new world. the greatest part whercof came into their possession in a few years, and which they enjoy to this very day.



C H A P. II.

The Voyages and Discoveries of several Englishmen into America.

IN the former chapter I have given an account of the fortunate acquisitions of the *Spaniards*, and now think myself in justice obliged to let my country-men know what adventurous voyages and extreme dangers, some of our brave *English* spirits have surmounted in their discoveries of this new world: Herein I shall follow the sun, beginning northward, and so proceed toward and beyond the æquinoctial.

I. In which number sir *Sebastian Cabot* ought to be first mentioned, born and living in *England*, tho' a *Venetian* gentleman by extraction, who in 1496, at the charge of *K. Henry VII.* set out with 2 carravals by the north-west passage to *Cathay* and the *East-Indies* which *Columbus* had first suggested to him; in pursuit whereof he is reported to have sailed to 67 degrees of northern latitude; upon the coast of *America*, and finding land called it *Primo Vista*; the inhabitants wore skins of beasts; there were white bears and stags far greater than ours, with great plenty of seal and sole fish above a yard

yard long, and such vast quantities of other fish, that they sometimes stayed the course of the ship; the bears caught these fish with their claws, and drawing them to land eat them; he then discovered all along the coast to *Florida*, and afterward returned, at which time by the wars with *Scotland* this design was wholly laid aside, to the great prejudice of the *English* nation, who in all probability might have made themselves quarter-masters at least with the *Spaniards*, in the wealthiest provinces of *America*, if it had been well followed. Sir *Sebastian* himself went to *Spain* and was employed by that king in discovering the coasts of *Brasil*, and though he afterward returned again to *England*, in 1549⁹ and was honoured by King *Edward VI.* with the title of *Grand Pilot of England* and the yearly pension of 160*l.* yet his design was never effectually revived.

II. Sir *Martin Forbisher* justly deserves the second place, who in the reign of *Elizabeth* made three several voyages to discover the north-west passage. *June 15, 1576* he sailed from *Blackwall*, and *July 7*, had sight of *Frizeland*, but could not get ashore because of the abundance of ice, and an extreme fog. *July 20*, he had sight of an high land, which he named *Q. Elizabeth's foreland*, very full of ice, but sailing further north-ward he descried another foreland with a great bay, whereinto he entered, calling it *Forbisher's Streights* supposing it to divide *Asia* from *America*. Having sailed 60 leagues he went ashore, and was encountered with mighty deer, who ran at him, and endangered his life. He had there a sight of the savage inhabitants, who rowed to his ship in boats of seals skins, they eat or rather, devoured raw flesh and fish,

fish, their hair was long and black, broad faces, flat noses, colour tawny or olive, which neither sun nor wind, but nature it self imprinted on them, as appeared by their infants; and seems the complexion of all the *Americans*; their clothing was seal skins, the women painted their cheeks and eye brows with blew. These savages intercepted five *Englishmen* and their boat, they took also one of them, whom they brought into *England*, where they arrived *October* 2, 1576, having taken possession of the country, in right of the queen of *England*, every man being commanded to bring home somewhat in witness thereof: one brought a piece of black stone like sea coal, which was found to hold gold in a good quantity.

Whereupon the next year a second voyage was made to bring home more of this ore, and coming into these *Streights* in *July* 1577 they found them in a manner shut up with a long wall of Ice, which very much endangered them. They found a fish as big as a porpice dead upon the shore, twelve foot long, having a horn of two yards, growing out of the snout, wreathed and straight like a wax taper, and was thought to be a sea unicorn; it was broken on the top, wherein the sailors affirmed they put spiders which presently died. It was presented to the queen at their return, and sent to *Windfor* to be reserved in the wardrobe for a curiosity.

They went on shore, and had some skirmishes with the inhabitants, who were so fierce and resolute that finding themselves wounded they leaped off the rocks into the sea, rather than fall into the hands of the *English*, the rest fled, only one woman and her child they brought away; another

ther man, who seeing the picture of his countryman in the ship that was taken the year before thought him to be alive, and was very angry he would not speak to him, wondering how any people could make men live or die at their pleasure.

It was very pleasant to observe the behaviour of the man and woman, when they were brought together; who tho' put into the same cabbin, shewed such signs of chastity and modesty, as might justly shame Christians who come so far short of them: When these savages would trade, their manner was to lay down somewhat of theirs and go their ways, expecting the *English* should lay down something in exchange; if they like the value when they come again, they take it, otherwise they take away only their own; they made signs that their *Cathoe* or king was higher of stature than any of ours, and carried upon men's shoulders. They could not hear what became of their five men taken the year before, only they found some of their apparel, which made them judge the savages had eaten them; having laden their ship with ore they returned.

The next year 1578, with fifteen sail, another voyage, was made by Capt. *Forbisber* for further discovery. He went on shore *June* 20, on *Friezland*, which is in length about 25 leagues in 57 degrees of latitude, which he named *West-England*, where they espied certain tents and people like the former, who upon their approach fled; in the tents they found a box of small nails, red herrings, and boards of fir-trees, with other things wrought very artificially, so that they were either ingenious workmen themselves, or traded with others;

others; some think this to be joined to *Greenland*. In going hence the ship called the *Salamander*, sailing with a strong gale, struck so violently upon the back of a whale with her full stem, that she stood without motion; whereat the whale made a hideous roaring, and lifting up his body and tail above water sunk to the bottom: Two days after they found a dead whale, supposed the same. *July 2*, they entered the straits, the mouth was barred with mountains of ice, where with a bark was sunk, with part of a house they designed to erect there, the men were all saved, and the other ships in much danger by the ice, fogs and snow. These islands of ice, seemed to be congealed in the winter. Farther north in some bays or rivers, the waters being fresh and the sun melting the tops of the ice, rills of fresh water run down which meeting make an indifferent stream; these rocks being by the summers sun loosed from their natural situation, are carried whither the swift current and the outrageous winds drive them. Some are half a mile about and 80 fathoms above water, besides the unknown depth beneath, the usual rule being, that only one part of seven, is seen above water; strange is their multitude, stranger their deformed shapes, but most strange, that instead of destroying, they sometimes save both men and ships, suffering the mooring of anchors, entertaining them with sports, as walking, leaping, shooting 40 miles from land, without any vessel or ship under them, presenting them with streams of fresh water, sufficient to drive a mill. The people represent the *Tartars* in apparel and living. It is colder here in 62 than in 10 degrees farther north from the north east winds which brings this sharp air off the ice; the natives
are

are excellent archers, wearing the skins of deers, bears, foxes, hares, and fowls, sewed together. The beasts, fowls and fishes they kill, are their houses, bedding, meat, drink, hose, shoes, apparel, sails, boats, indeed all their riches; they eat all things raw, yea, grass and shrubs, and suck ice to satisfy their thirst; there is no flesh or fish which they find dead, though never so filthy, but they will eat it, yet sometimes they parboil their meat, in little kettles made of beasts-skins, the blood and water they drink, and lick the bloody-knife, using the same remedy for curing wounds, that is, licking the only with their tongues.

III. In 1585, Mr. *John Davis* made a voyage for the north west, and in 54 deg. went on shore on an island, where they saw Savages, who seemed to worship the sun, pointing up to it with their hands, and striking their breast, and the *English* answering them with the same actions; they took it for a confirmed league between them and then leaped and danced with a kind of timbrel, which they struck with a stick; their garments were the skins of birds and beasts, they killed white bears, one of whose fore-feet was 14 inches broad, and the flesh so fat they were forced to throw it away; by their dung they seemed to feed on grass, which was like horse dung; they heard tame dogs howl on the shore; for killing one he had a collar about his neck, and a bone in his pizel, and seemed injured to the sled, two of which they found.

Next year *C. Davis* made a second voyage, and found the savage people very tractable; they are great idolators and witches, having many images which they carry about them, and in their boats; they found a grave wherein many were covered
with

with seal skins and a cross laid over them ; they are very thievish, eat raw fish, grafs and ice, and drink salt-water ; they saw a whirl-wind take up a great quantity of water, which mounted violently into the air three hours. In 63 deg. they met with a vast mass of ice in one piece like an island, with bays and capes like a high cliff land ; they sent their pinnance to discover it, who found it to be ice, this was July 17. In 66 deg. they found it very hot, and were troubled with musketto flies ; all the coast seemed broken islands ; returning south-ward they coasted *Greenland*, but were hindred from coming into harbour by the ice, their houses near the sea-side were made with pieces of wood, crossed over with poles, and covered with earth ; our men played at foot-ball with the islanders upon the ice. *C. Davis* his third voyage was performed the next year 1587, wherein he discovered to 73 deg. north, finding the sea all open, and 40 leagues between the shore on each side, having *Greenland* on the east, and *America* on the west ; near which was another island, which for its dreadful aspect being covered with snow, without wood, earth or grafs, and the terrible noise of the ice, he named, *the Isle of Desolation* ; but the untimely death of sir *F. Walsingham* hindred the prosecution of the discoveries.

IV. In 1602 Capt. *G. Weymouth* set forth with two fly boats at the charge of the *Muscovy* company to find out the N. W. passage ; he saw the S. part of *Greenland*, the water in 10 fath. was black as puddle and suddenly clear again, the breach of the ice was like thunder, and endangered both their vessels ; they had thick fogs in 68 degrees, which froze as they fell ; they met with an inlet
40 leagues

40 leagues broad, and sailed therein 160 leagues west and by south.

V. In 1602, Capt. *James Hall* sailed to *Greenland*, and had the like encounters with ice; which made as much noise as five cannon at once, the people are like those mentioned by *Forbisher*, made sails of guts sowed together, and deceived the seals in their seal-skin garments; the country is mountainous and full of broken islands along the coasts, the rivers navigable and full of fish; between the hills are such pleasant plains and valleys, as is hardly to be imagined in that cold country. He saw store of fowl, and no beasts, but black foxes, and deer. The natives wander in summer, for hunting and fishing, removing from one place to another with their tents and baggage; they are of a reasonable stature, brown and warlike, eat their meat either raw or parboiled in blood, oil or water, which they drink; they have no wood but what the sea drives ashore. In 1609, he made a second voyage thither, and found their winter-houses, built with whale bones and covered with earth, with vaults two yards deep and square. Next year he sailed thither a third time, and in the fourth voyage 1612, he was slain by a savage. They have hares, as white as snow, dogs that live on fish, the pizzels of their foxes being bone. Their work in summer is to dry fish on the rocks. Every man and woman hath a boat made of long pieces of fir, covered with seal-skins, and sewed with sinews and guts, about 20 foot long, and 2 and a half broad, like a weaver's shuttle, so light and swift that no ship with any wind, is able to hold way with them, and yet use but one oar, which they hold by the middle in the midst of the boat, with which they row forward and backward at pleasure; they wor-
ship

ship the sun, to which they pointed at the approach of the *English*, striking their breasts and crying out, *I yout*, before they came near. They bury their dead in their cloths on the tops of hills under stones to preserve them from the foxes, making another grave hard by, to place his bow, arrows and utensils. In the next year Mr. *John Knight* made a north-west voyage, losing his ship which was sunk in the ice, and he with three more were surprized by the savages.

VI. About this time three of our countrymen, named *Burrough*, *Pet*, and *Jackman*, went toward the north-west, touching on the northerly part of *Green-land*, and sailed from 80 degrees to *Nova Zembla*; in one place they saw red geese, and in another blue ice, but loosing their ship by the ice, were forced to set up an house to winter in the *Isle of Desolation*; they began their building about the 10th of *September*, the cold being then so eager, that when the carpenter put a nail in his mouth, the ice would hang thereon, and the blood followed it in pulling it out. In *December* their fire could not heat them, their sack was frozen, and they were forced to melt it, their beer when thawed drank like water; they tried to remedy it with sea-coal fire, as being hotter than wood, and stopped the chimney and doors to keep in the heat, but they instantly swooned away for want of air; their shoes froze like horns to their feet, and when at the fire, while almost burnt on the fore-part, they were frozen white on their backs; the snow rose higher than their house, which in clear weather they removed, cutting out steps and ascending up as out of a vault or cellar; when neither cloths nor great fires would keep out the cold, they

they apply the stones burning hot to their feet and bodies; in one night a barrel of water was turned into ice. They saw no Sun from *November* 30, to *Jan.* 24, a long night of 52 days; when the sun left them they saw the Moon day and night, the twilight remained several days, and they saw some light 16 days before the return of the sun; the bears who held them besieged, and oft endangered them, forsook them with the returning Sun; they are large and cruel, some of their skins being 13 foot long, and yielding an hundred pound of fat, which served for oil in their lamps; the flesh they durst not eat, some loosing their skins by eating a bear's liver; they devour their own kinds, for having killed one with a gun, another bear carried it a great way over the ice in his mouth, and then fell to eating it, whereupon making to him with their weapons he fled, leaving his purchase half eaten, and four men could hardly carry the other half, when the whole body seemed lightly carried by his fellow; the white foxes continually visited them, of which they took many, whose flesh was as good as venison, and their skins in the linings of their caps comfortable against the extreme cold; they used pattens of wood with sheep skins, and many socks and soles under their feet, with shoes of rug or felt; their diet was mean, but despairing of relief, they made two open scuts, wherein they sailed above 10000 miles, after ten months continuance in this desolate habitation, and though encompassed with many dangers from the ice, which surrounded them like tents, towers, &c. yet at length they happily returned to their own country. No progress was made, till the *English* several years after found in *Greenland* (not far off) a good

good trade of whale-fishing, which continues to this time.

VII. Capt. *H. Hudson* in 1606, discovered farther northward toward the pole than perhaps any before him; he found himself in 80 deg. where he felt it hot, and drank water to cool his thirst, they judged they saw land to 82 degrees and farther; on the shore they found snow, morse's teeth, whale-bones, &c. with a stream of fresh water. The next year 1608, he set forth on a discovery to the north-east, at which time they saw a mermaid in the sea; he made another voyage in 1609, and coasted *Newfoundland*, along to cape *Cod*; his last and fatal voyage was in 1610, being employed by several merchants, to try if through any of these inlets which Capt. *Davis* saw, but durst not enter, there might be a passage to the *South-sea*. The ship was called the *Discovery*, they past by *Iceland* and saw mount *Hecla* cast out fire, a certain preface of foul weather; they gave the name of *Louisy Bay* to one harbour in *Iceland*, and found a bath there hot enough to scald a fowl. June 4, they saw *Greenland*, and after that *Desolation* isle, and then plied north-west, among the islands of ice they ran, plaid and filled sweet water out of the ponds that were upon them, some of them were aground in 130 fathom water, and on divers they saw birds and partridges; they gave names to certain islands, as, *God's Mercy*; *Prince Henry's Foreland*, *King James's Cape*, *Queen Ann's Cape*; one morning in a fog they were carried by a strong tide into one of these inlets, the depth whereof, and the plying forward of the ice, gave *Hudson* great hope it would prove a thorough fare.

After they had sailed herein near 300 leagues west, he came to a small straight of two leagues over, and very deep water, through which he passed between the two capes, one whereof he called *Digges* island, in 62 degrees in a spacious sea, wherein he sailed above 100 leagues south, being now over-confident that he had found the passage; but perceiving by the shoal water that it was only a bay, he was surprized, committing many errors, especially in resolving to winter in that desolate place, in such want of necessary provisions. *Nov. 3*, he moored his ship in a cave, where they had all perished, but that it pleased God to send several kinds of fowl; they killed of white partridges about 120 dozen; but they left them in the spring, and others succeeded, as swans, geese, &c. all easy to take, besides the blessing of a tree, which in *December* blossomed with green and yellow leaves of a smell like spice, which being boiled yielded an oily substance, that proved an excellent salve, and the decoction being drunk, an wholesome potion for curing the scurvy, sciatica, cramps, convulsions, and other diseases bred by the coldness of the climate.

In the spring, there came to the side of the ship, such a multitude of fish of all sorts, that they might have fraught themselves for their return (if *Hudson* had not so desperately pursued his voyage) which he committed to the care of certain dissolute villains, who in his absence conspired against him, so in a few days all the fish forsook them; once a savage visited them, who for a knife, glass and beads, gave them beaver and deer skins with a sled; at length they returned, and set sail for *England*, but in a few days their victuals being almost

almost spent, and he in despair letting fall words of setting some on shore, the conspirators entered his cabin in the night, and forced *Hudson*, his son, and six more, to go out of the ship into the shallop and seek their fortune, after which they were never seen, but perished in the sea. In a few days after the victuals in the ship being spent, they took 2 or 300 tame fowls, and traded with the savages for deer-skins, morse-teeth, and furs. One went ashore and found they lived in tents, men, women and children together, they were big boned, broad-faced, flat nosed, and had small feet like *Tartars*; their garments, gloves and shoes, were of skins handsomely wrought. Next morning *Green*, one of the chief conspirators, going ashore, with divers others unarmed, the savages lay in ambush, and at the first onset shot this mutinous ring-leader to the heart, and another as bad, who died swearing and cursing, and the rest of the traytors died a few days after of their wounds, divine justice finding executioners by these barbarous people. The ship escaped narrowly, for one *Abraham Prichard*, servant to sir *Dudly Diggs*, whom the mutineers saved in hope to procure their pardon from his master, was left to keep the vessel, where he sat at the stern in his gown, sick and lame, when the leader of the savages suddenly leapt from a rock, and with a strange kind of a weapon, of steel wounded him desperately before he could draw out a small dagger from under his gown, wherewith at one thrust into the side of the savage he killed him, and brought off the ship, and some of the wounded company swimming to him they hastened home without striking fail; being so distressed for food, that they were forced to fry the weeds of the

sea with candles ends to sustain their lives. *Sept.* 6, 1611, they met with a fisherman of *Foy* in *Cornwal*, and by his means they came safe to *England*.

VIII. But above all, *Sir Francis Drake* is deservedly honoured for his extraordinary abilities, and happy conduct. Of whose life and actions there is an exact account printed, of the same price with this, and sold at the same place.

IX. Another renowned *English* adventurer, especially for a prosperous and complete circumnavigation of the globe, was *Sir Thomas Cavendish* of *Trimly* in *Suffolk*, who in *July* 1586, with three ships and 120 men set out from *Plymouth* for the *West Indies*, and *August* 25, fell in with *Sierra Leona* on the coast of *Guinea*, and *Sept.* 7, with the isle of *Madrabamba*, about *Cape Verde*, convenient for taking in fresh water and other necessaries, but subject to thunders, lightnings and storms, especially in winter, their design was for the streights of *Magellan*, and the *South-sea*; and steering directly south in *October* they discovered *Cape Frio* on the coast of *Brazil*, and put in at an harbour between the isle of *St. Sebastian* and the continent, where they built a new pinnace, and supplied their ships with necessaries. *Jan* 6, they came to an anchor at the streights mouth, near the place where the *Spaniards* intended a town and fort to command the streights, and secure the passage into the *South-sea* against other nations, but of 400 left there three years before by *Don Pedro Sarmiento*, by order of the king of *Spain*, there were few alive, being starved for want of provisions, or destroyed by the natives. They had begun their town named *St. Philip*, upon the narrowest passage of the streights, about half a mile over in a place convenient,

venient, well contrived with 6 forts, each having guns, which the *Spaniards*, when not able to subsist longer, had buried in the ground, but the carriages standing open and in view, upon search the pieces were found by the *English*. Many *Spaniards* were found dead in their houses unburied. Those 23 alive, whereof two were women, tho' scarce able to go, yet resolved to travel by land toward *Rio de la Plata*, some hundreds of leagues distant, which they had free leave to do.

Cavendish calling the place port *Famine* instead of *St. Philip*, they held their course along the streights, and *Feb.* 24, entered the *South-sea*, the whole length of the streights being about 90 leagues, in 52 deg. of south latitude, having convenient harbours on both sides almost every league, but a difficult passage by the many winds with which from several coasts it is much infested especially in winter, when by the intolerable cold, frequent storms, and huge snow, there is no abiding upon the seas, neither is the return so safe as the going thither. Being got into *Mare del Zur* on the back of *America*, they ply up and down those coasts, pillaging the towns, taking such ships as they met in their course N. W. *June* 12, 1587 they cross the æquinoctial line, sailing north toward *Panama* and *New Spain*, but whether intelligence had been given of their being upon the coasts, it was some time before they could spy any ships. But *July* 6, they took a new ship of 1300 tons coming from *Puna* laden with ropes and tackle, and in her one *Michael Sancius*, a provincial, born at *Marseilles*, who to oblige them said a great ship called the *St. Anna* was expected from the *Phillipine* islands, and which upon his information they took

in a few days, being one of the richest prizes ever carried off those seas by *Englishmen*, but first they sail to *Acapulco*, and having rifled the town, took a bark in the haven of 50 tuns, laden with 600 bags of *Cochineal*, every bag worth 40 crowns, and 4000 bags of *Caco* and other *American* fruit, each bag worth ten crowns, the whole prize in the bark (beside what they got in the town) amounted to 28000 crowns; from hence they sailed north to the bay of St. *Jago* under the tropic of *Capricorn*, and were in some distress for water, thinking they had none nearer than 30 or 40 leagues, but by the advice of *Michael* the *Frenchman*, who had long experience of those coasts, they digged about five foot deep on the shore and found good fresh water in a soil outwardly dry and sandy, which he said was usual in many other places. In *October* they came to St. *Lucar*, W. of *California*, resolving to wait the coming of the St. *Anna* which Nov. 4, appeared to their content; she was a ship of 700 tuns, and admiral of the seas, richly laden and well manned, by noon the *English* got up and gave her a broadside, which she answered, but soon after put her self to a close fight, and expected boarding, which the *English* attempting were twice beaten off, and forced to their guns, with which they so beracked her from side to side, that after a dispute of five or six hours the Capt. hung out a white flag of truce, begging for their lives, which the general granted, commanding him to strike sail and come on board: The captain, pilot, and some of the chief merchants did so; they were in all 190 persons in the ship, men and women, and declared that their lading was 112000 pezo's of fine gold, abundance of silks, satins, damasks, musk, conserve

serve of fruits, druggs, and other the richest merchandize of *India*, of which they could give no certain estimate ; now every pezo in silver is valued at 8s. and in proportion a pezo in gold must be worth 4*l.* 16s. so that the whole value of the prize could not be less than a million sterling, enough to make them all gentlemen. The *Spaniards* and other people of the ship were according to their desire set ashore at the next port, with provisions for their subsistence and defence in travel. From hence they sailed to the *Phillippine* islands, and in 45 days reached the islands of *Ladrones*, about 1800 leagues from *California*, convenient for fresh water, but the people barbarous and savage, and given to stealing, from whence *Magellan* named them *Ladrones* or the islands of thieves. In *January* they came to *Manilla* the chief of the *Phillippine* islands, the richest country for gold in the world, but scarce of silver ; the *Sanguelos* as they call them, who are merchants, trade with the *Americans* of *New Spain* for their silver, giving weight for weight in pure gold. From hence about *March* they reach the islands of *Java*, where they barter with the inhabitants for what they got upon the coast of *America* ; they were plentifully stored with flesh, meat, fowl and fruits, receiving at their going away a present from the king of the country of two fat oxen alive, ten great fat hogs, abundance of hens, ducks, geese and eggs, a great quantity of sugar-canes, sugar in plate, coco's, plaintains, sweet oranges, sower lemons, store of good wines, aquavitæ, salt, with all manner of victuals besides ; which was no more than they had need of ; for making to the cape of *Good Hope*, the utmost point of *Africa* south, they sailed upon the

vast ocean, before they could reach the cape nine weeks, running a course of 5850 leagues without touching land, it being 2000 leagues. *June 18, 1581*, they saw the island of *St. Helena*, in the main ocean, between *Africa* and *Brasil* in 15 degrees southern latitude, distant from the cape 600 leagues. It is a pleasant island, stored with oranges, lemons, pomegranates, pomcitrons, dates, and figs in blossom, green and ripe at all times on the same tree; also wild fowl, partridges, pheasants, and turkeys, black and white, as big as ours in *England*; plenty of goats and swine, fat and large, that live in herds upon the mountains, not taken but by hunting. *Aug. 24*, they discover *Flores* and *Corvo*, two of the *Tercera* islands; and *Sept. 9*, having by a terrible storm upon the *English* coast lost their sails, and in danger to lose all they had got, they arrived safely at *Plymouth*.

X. *George L. Clifford*, E. of *Cumberland*, made several voyages to *America*, in 1597; with 18 or 20 good ships, and about 1000 men, being himself admiral. He set out from *Portsmouth* to attend the coming of the carracks, which go yearly from *Spain* to the *West-Indies*; but being disappointed by the intelligence the *Spaniards* had of his being at sea, he sailed on for *America*, resolving by the way to attempt *St. John de Porto Rico*, the principal port of that island in 19 degrees north, where a few years before sir *Francis Drake* had received some loss, sir *N. Clifford* the eldest brother being slain by a shot from one of the platforms, as he sat at supper with the general, in the ship called the *Defiance*. The town stands in a peninsula, joined to the main island toward the north, fortified with two strong castles; about four leagues off lies a fair

fair sandy beach, the sea washing one side, over which the *English* marched directly to the town, through a thick wood, and upon a cawsey of some length, but of breadth only to admit three persons abreast; at the end was a strong bridge of wood reaching from one island to the other, having barricadoes to defend it, with a block-house and cannon. They were informed that at low-water they might pass the bridge, on either side the cawsey, so waiting 'till two next morning for the ebb, they attempt the passage, but could not gain it, the great guns playing directly against the cawsey, retreating with the loss of 50 men killed and wounded. Next day the general ordered another fort upon the principal island should be attacked by sea, the place was of dangerous access, yet by the help of some musqueteers who from the rocks fired on them in the fort, in an hour the *Spaniards* quitted it, and those from sea entered it in boats, though the ship that brought them near was cast away upon the rocks, at ebbing water, as it was feared she would.

The *Spaniards* who quitted the fort, with the chief of the town not already fled, retired to another fort called *Mora*, giving the *English* leave to enter the town, and block up the fort wherein they were, so that in a few days they surrendered upon discretion, and the *English* were masters of all. The general designed to have kept it, but by the ill air, and their own intemperance, in eating many strange and luscious fruits, they contracted calen- tures, bloody fluxes, and other hot diseases; so that after two weeks possession, and 600 of his men dead, he returned for *England*, not hurting the town, 600 dying of the flux and other dis-

eases, the ship *Pegasus* was wreck'd on the *Goodwin sands*, and an old frigate lost upon *Ushant*, on the coast of *Normandy*, also 40 men and a bark were lost by tempest about *Bermudas*. The admiral left sir *J. Barclay* behind with some men and ships to compound with the *Spaniards* for the town, but they seeing the general gone, and the *English* by sickness not like to continue, delayed so long, that they at last were forced to leave it without burning it, or doing any other mischief, as the admiral had left order.

XI. Captain *John Oxenham*, who had formerly been with sir *Francis Drake*, and with him sustained some loss by the *Spaniards* in the port of *St. John de Ulva*, resolved to recover by force what by force was taken from him, and having by his former adventures gained competent skill in maritime affairs, being acquainted with the coast and commodities of the *West-Indies*, in 1575, he got to be captain of a ship of 140 tuns, and 70 men, with whom he sailed for *America*, and arrived at the sound of *Darien*, where sir *Francis Drake* formerly fell acquainted with the *Symerons*, who put him upon surprizing the treasure at *Panama*, a place and people which *C. Oxenham* well knew, and intended now to make use of; nor was it long e're he met with some of them, who informed him that the mules now travel with a strong guard of soldiers, which was contrary to his expectation, and altered his design; yet resolving to act some great thing it did not much disanimate him, and finding little hopes of success here, they resolve to try their fortunes on the *South-sea*. To this end the captain brings his own ship on ground, and covers her with boughs and rubbish; burying
his

his great guns in the earth, he with his company and six negroes to conduct them, marching by land toward the coast of *Panama* and *Peru*: Having gone 14 leagues, they came to a river which the *Symerons* said ran into the *South-sea*; here they cut wood, and built a pinnace 45 foot long, wherein they put to sea, making toward the islands of pearls, 25 leagues south of *Panama*, so that though sir *Francis Drake* had deservedly the honours of discovering the *South-sea* by the streights, yet *C. Oxenham* was the first *Englishman* that ever sailed upon it with command. He had not waited long, but there came a bark from *Quito*, a province of *Peru*, laden with goods, and 60000 pezo's of fine gold, which he took, and in six days after another from *Lima*, wherein were 20000 pezo's of silver in bars; this prize amounted to near a million in gold, and 80000 pound in silver, which being enough to satisfy reasonable men, they retire with their pinnace up the river, intending to get to their ship, but by their covetousness and dissention, so much time was spent about sharing their booty, that the *Spaniards* at *Panama* had notice, and dispatched ships to pursue them at sea, and soldiers to intercept them at land.

The captain, through the obstinacy of some of the company was forced to leave the treasure with them, and travel some leagues up into the country, to find negroes to help him to carry it, his own men refusing, and quarreling with him for larger pay. In the mean time the *Spanish* ships came to the mouth of the river, and by the feathers of certain hens which the *English* had plucked there judged them to be gone up the river, and putting
in,

in, soon overtook them, and their prize together. The captain was absent, but either the negroes or some of the *English* having discovered that their ship lay in the sound, neither he nor any of the rest escaped the *Spaniards*, and having no commision, he going upon his own account, were all executed except two boys. Thus ended the stout and resolute captain *Oxenham*, whose cause if it had been just in all respects, was bravely managed on the captain's part, so that his enemies, who put him to death do yet admire and extol it, mis-carrying only through passion, covetousness, and self will of some of his company, whose lives paid for their folly.

XII. That valiant and learned knight sir *Walter Raleigh*, having intelligence of the rich and mighty empire of *Guiana* in *America*, bounded on the north with *Oronoco* river, and the sea on the east and south, with the river of the *Amazons*, and on the west with the mountains of *Peru*. In *March* 1565, he set forth for discovery thereof, and landed at *Curiapan* in *Trinidad*, taking the city of *St. Joseph* and *A. Borreo* the *Spanish* governor; leaving his ships, he went with 100 men in boats, and a little galley with *Indian* pilots into the famous river of *Oronoco*, which runs from *Quito* in *Peru* on the west, and hath nine branches on the north, and seven on the south; the inhabitants on the north are the *Tivitivas*, a valiant nation, of a manly and deliberate speech. In summer they build houses on the ground, in winter upon trees, where they erect artificial towns and villages; between *May* and *September* the river rises 30 foot upright, and then are these islands, which the river makes, overflown 25 foot high, except in some raised

raised grounds ; the natives eat nothing set or sown, using the tops of *Palmetoes* for bread, and killing deer, fish and pork for meat ; some are employed in making canoes, which they sell into *Guiana* for gold, and to *Trinidado* for tobacco, in taking which they exceed all nations ; when their king dies they use great lamentation, and when they think the flesh is putrified and fallen from the bones, take up the carcass again, and hang it in his house, decking his skull with feathers of all colours, and plates of gold about his arms, thighs and legs ; those on the south beat the bones of their king to powder, which their wives and friends drink. As they passed along these streams, they had several curious divertisements, the deer feeding by the water-side, the birds of variety of colours and notes singing, the fields embroidered with plants and flowers, the fishes and fowls of all kinds playing in the river. Passing hence to *Cumana*, 120 leagues north, they came to a people as black as negroes, with smooth hair, whose arrows are so mortally poisoned that they kill with unspeakable torments. At the port of *Morequito* they anchored, and the king who was 110 years old came 14 miles on foot to see them, returning the same day ; they brought them fruits great store, a sort of pariquetto's no bigger than a wren ; an armadilla which seemed covered with small plates like a rhinoceros, a white horn growing in his hinder parts, which they wind instead of a trumpet, and the snout like a pig ; this beast they afterward eat. They passed forward in sight of those strange cataracts or over fall of *Caroli*, of which there appeared 10 or 12 in sight, each as high one above another as a church-steeple. They

They likewise saw a mountain of chrystal, which appeared a far off like a white tower, exceeding high, over which there falls a mighty river, which toucheth no part of the mountain, but rusheth over, leaving all hollow underneath, with such a noise, as if 1000 great bells were rung together. Further south they were told is the nation of the *Amazons*, where none but women inhabit, conversing with the men only once a year, but none of these were seen by our men; nor any of these people, whose mouths are said to be in their breasts, and their eyes in their shoulders, and others who have heads like dogs, and live all day in the sea, which relations may justly seem fabulous, 'till we are certified of their reality by some honest eye-witnesses. One *Parry* tells of a place called *Camaia*, where women are sold as at a fair, and says he bought eight girls, none above 18 for a red-hafted knife, in value here an half penny.



C H A P. III.

A View of NEWFOUNDLAND.

Hitherto I have treated of some voyages and discoveries made by divers worthy *Englishmen* into *America*, I shall now give an account of the discovery, plantation and settlement of those countries and islands in the *West-Indies*, which the *English* possess at this day, and will begin with this country, as being farthest north, and so proceed south towards the equinoctial line.

Newfoundland was first discovered by *Sebastian Cabot*, though not then known to be an island.

Fabian

Fabian in his chronicle says, that in the time of king *Henry VII* three men were brought to the king, taken in *Newfoundland*; and *Robert Thorn* writes, that his father and one *Mr. Eliot*, were the discoverers of the *Newfoundlands*. In 1530 *Mr. Hore* set out for a further discovery, but was brought to such extremity by famine, that many of the company were killed and eaten by their fellows, and those which returned so altered, that sir *W. Butts* a *Norfolk* knight, could not know his own son *Thomas*, one of this starved number, but only by a wart upon one of his knees. It is an island judged as big as *England*, between 46 and 53 deg. north. The north part is better inhabited than the south, though fitter for habitation, on the sea-coasts are abundance of cod-fish, herrings, salmon, thorn back, oyters, muscles with pearls; it abounds with bears and foxes, who will rob you of your flesh and fish before your face. Within 50 leag. of the shore, lies a bank or ridge of ground, in length many hundred leagues, in breadth 24 where broadest, in other places but 16. All about it are certain islands which *Cabot* by one common name called *Baccalans*, for the great number of the cod-fish, which swarmed so that they hindered the passage of his ship.

After this discovery our trading thither was laid aside for many years; mean time the *Portuguese* and *French* resorted to it, and changed the *English* names of the bays and promontories; but the *English* would not so soon relinquish their pretensions, for in 1583, sir *H. Gilbert* took possession thereof in the name of *Q. Eliz.* forbidding all other nations to use fishing, and intended to have settled an *English* colony there, but being wrecked in his return,

return, it was discontinued 'till 1608 and then undertook by *John Guy* a merchant of *Bristol*, who in 23 days sailed from thence to *Conception* bay in *Newfoundland*. In 1611, they had scarce six days of frost in *October* and *November*, which presently thawed, the rest of the months being warmer and dryer than in *England*, neither were the brooks frozen over three nights together with ice able to bear a dog; they had philberts, fish, mackerel, and foxes in the winter; white partridges in the summer larger than ours, who were afraid of ravens; they killed a wolf with a mastiff and grey hound. In 1612 they found some houses of poles set round, and meeting on the top 10 foot broad, the fire in the midst, covered with deer-skins; the natives believe in one god who created all things, but hold many ridiculous opinions; as that after he had made all things, he took a number of arrows, and stuck them in the ground, from whence men and women sprung up, and have multiplied ever since; a sagamor or governor being asked concerning the trinity, answered there was only one god, one son, one mother, and the sun, which were four, yet god was above all; being questioned if they or their ancestors had heard that god was come into the world, he said that he had seen him; some speak visibly to the devil, and he tells them what to do as well in war as other matters. One *Sam. Chaplain*, in 1603, tells of a feast made by one of their great lords, eight or ten kettles of meat were set on several fires four yards asunder; the men sat on both sides the room, each having a dish of the bark of a tree; one was appointed to give every man his portion. Before the meat was boiled, one took his dog and danced about the kettle,

tle, and when he came before the sagamor, threw the dog down, and another succeeded in the like exercise ; after the feast they danced with the heads of their enemies in their hands, singing all the while ; their canoes are of the bark of birch with little wooden hoops ; they have many fires in their cabbins, ten households live together, lying upon skins one by another, and their dogs with them, which are like foxes : At another feast the men caused all the women and maids to sit in ranks, they standing behind singing ; suddenly all the women threw off their mantles of skins and stripped themselves stark naked, not at all ashamed of their shame ; their songs ended, they cried with one voice, *Ho, ho, ho*, then covered themselves with mantles, and after a while renewed their former songs and nakedness. When a maid is 14 or 15 years old, she hath many lovers, and uses her pleasure with whom she pleases, 5 or 6 years, and then takes him she likes, for a husband, provided he be a good hunter, living chastly with him all her life after, except for barrenness he forsake her.

When any dies they make a pit, and put in all his goods with the corps, covering it with earth, and setting many pieces of wood over it, and a stake painted red. They believe the immortality of the soul, and that the dead go into a far country to make merry with their friends. If any fell sick they sent to one sagamor *Memberton*, a great conjurer, who made prayers to the devil, and blowed upon the party, and cutting him sucks the blood ; if it be a wound he heals it after the same manner, applying a round slice of beaver-stones, for which they make him a present of venison

nison or skins; if they desire news of things absent, the spirit answers doubtfully, and sometimes false; when the savages are hungry they consult this oracle, who tells them where they shall go; if they find no game, the excuse is, the beast hath wandered and changed his place, but oft they speed, which makes them believe the devil to be god, though they do not worship him; when these conjurors consult with the devil, they fix a staff in a pit, to which they tie a cord, and putting their head into the pit, make invocations in an unknown language, with such stirrings and pains, that they sweat again; when the devil is come, the wizard persuades them he holds him fast with his cord, forcing him to answer before he lets go. Then he begins to sing something in the praise of the spirit, who hath discovered some deer, and the other savages answer in the same tune; they then dance and sing at a fire, and leap over it, putting an half pole out of the top of the cabin, with something tied thereto, which the devil carrieth away. *Memberton* wore about his neck, the mark of his profession, which was a triangle purse, with somewhat within it like a nut, which he said was his spirit. This office is hereditary, they teaching this mystery of iniquity to their sons by tradition.

In 1613, fifty four *Englishmen* six women and 2 children wintered there; they killed bears, otters, and fables, sowed wheat, rye, turnips and coleworts: Their winter was dry and clear with some frost and snow, divers had the scurvy, whereto the turnips were a sovereign remedy. There are musk-rats and muskrats, and near the coasts are great killing of morse, or sea-oxen, a small ship in a short time slew 1500, they

they are bigger than an ox, the hide dressed is as thick again as bulls, have teeth like elephants about a foot long, growing downward out of the upper jaw, so less dangerous; it is sold dearer than ivory, and as great an antidote as the unicorns horn; the young ones eat like veal, which the old defend to the utmost, holding them in their arms or fore-feet. Out of the bellies of five of these fishes (which live both on land and water) they made an hoghead of train oil; *T. James* says these moroses sleep in great companies and have one centinel to wake the rest upon occasion; their skins are short hair'd like seals, their face resembles a lion, and may be called sea-lions rather than sea-oxen or horses.

About the great bank (which is covered with water, when the sea is high, and dry on the ebb, and on all sides 200 fathom deep) is the great fishing for cod, and here the ships make their freight. It is almost incredible how many nations and ships go yearly to fish for these cods, with the prodigious quantity they take, one man catching an 100 in an hour, they fishing with hooks, which are no sooner thrown in, but the greedy fish snapping the bait is taken and drawn on shipboard, where they lay him on a plank, one cuts off his head, another guts him, and takes out his biggest bones, another salts and barrels it; which being thus ordered, is transported to most parts of the world; they fish only in the day, the cod not biting in the night; this fishing begins toward the spring, and ends in *September*; for in the winter they retire to the bottom of the sea, where tempests have no power. Near these coasts is another kind of fishing for cod, which they call dried, as the other green fish. The ships retire into some harbour,

harbour, and every morning send out their shallops, two or three leagues, who sail not of their load by noon, and order them as the other; after this fish hath lain some days in salt, they expole it daily to the open air, 'till it be dry, which ought to be temperate to make the fish saleable, for mists moisten and make it rot, and the sun causes yellowness. At their fishing the mariners take fowls also, for baiting their hook with the cods liver, these fowls are so greedy that they come by flocks, and fight who shall get the bait first, which proves their death, and the hook is no sooner thrown out but another is instantly caught.

In 1623, *L. Baltimore* had a patent for part of *Newfoundland*, which was called the province of *Avalon*, where he settled a plantation, erecting a stately house and fort at *Ferriland*, and dwelt there some time, after his death it descended to his son, who was also proprietor of *Maryland*.



C H A P. IV.

A View of NEW-ENGLAND.

THIS country was discovered with other northern coasts of *America* by *Sebastian Cabot* in 1497, and in 1584, *P. Amados* and *A. Barlow* were the first christians who took possession thereof for queen *Elizabeth*. Next year sir *R. Greenvil* conveyed an *English* colony thither under Mr. *Ralph Lane* who continued there 'till next year, and then returned with sir *Francis Drake* into *England*. It hath *New-France* on the north, and *Virginia* on the south, in 40 degrees of north latitude; *C. Gosnold*, *C. Hudson* and *C. Smith*, made voyages thither, and the last writ a large account

count of the worship and ceremonies of the *Indians*. This captain was taken prisoner by the natives, and while he staid among them, observed their magical rites; three or four days after he was seized, seven of their priests in the house where he lay, each with a rattle, began in the morning to sing about a fire, encompassed with a circle of meal; at the end of every song (which the chief priest began, the rest following in order) they laid down two or three grains of wheat. Then the priest appeared in a great skin, with his head hung round with skins of weasels and other vermin, and a coronet of feathers, painted as ugly as the devil. At the end of every song he used strange and vehement gestures, throwing great cakes of deer suet and tobacco in the fire. These howling devotions continued three days. This was to know of their god whether any more *English* should arrive, and what they intended to do in that country. They sed *C. Smith* so high, that he much doubted they would have sacrificed him to their chief deity, the image of whom is very monstrous. The women after he was freed, made him a very odd entertainment; thirty of them came out of the woods covered before and behind with a few green leaves, their bodies painted of different colours; the commander of these nymphs had on her head a large pair of stags horns, and a quiver of arrows in her hand; the rest followed with horns and weapons all alike, they rushed through the trees with hellish shouts and cries, dancing about a fire made for that purpose for an hour together. Then they invited him to their lodging, where they all surrounded him, declaring great kindness for him, and crying, *Love you*

you not me ? after which they feasted him with great variety, cooked after their mad fashion, some singing and dancing all the while, and at last lighted him home to his lodging.

When they design to make war, they consult their priests and conjurers, no people being so barbarous almost but they have their gods, priests and religion ; they adore all things that may hurt them, as fire, water, lightning, thunder, our great guns, muskets, and horses, yea, some of them once seeing an *English* boar were struck with terror, because he bristled up his hair, and gnashed his teeth, believing him to be the god of swine, who was offended with them. They worship chiefly the devil, which they call *Obee*, having conference with him, and fashion themselves in his shape ; in their temples they have his image ill favouredly carved, painted, and adorned with chains, copper and beads, and covered with a skin ; the sepulchre of their kings is commonly near him, whose bodies are embowelled and dried on a hurdle, adorned with chains and beads, and then wrapped in white skins, over which are matts ; their wealth being placed at their feet. For their ordinary burials they dig a deep hole with sharp stakes, and the corps being wrap'd in skins and matts, they lay them upon sticks in the ground, and cover them with earth. The burial ended, the women having their faces painted black with coal and oil, sit in the houses 24 hours together, yelling and howling by turns. The people wear loose mantles of deer-skins, and aprons of the same round their middles, all else naked ; of stature like the *English* ; they paint themselves and their children, and he is most gallant who is most deformed ; the women embroider

broider their legs, hands, and other parts with divers works as of serpents, and the like, making black spots in their flesh. Their houses are of small poles, round, and fastned on the top in a circle, like our arbours covered with mattis; twice as long as broad; they are exact archers, and with their arrows kill birds flying, and beasts running full speed; one of our men was with an arrow shot through the body and both arms at once, another *Indian* shot an arrow of an ell long through a target that a pistol-bullet could not pierce; their bows are made of tough hazel, and their strings of leather, their arrows of cane and hazel, headed with stones or horn, and feathered artificially; they soon grow heartless, if they find their arrows do no execution; they speak of men among them two hundred years old.

This country lay neglected 'till a few planters under Capt. *G. Popham*, and, Capt. *Gilbert* were sent over at the charge of Sir *J. Popham*, in 1606, to form a colony upon a tract of land about *Saga de Bach*, the most northerly part of *New-England*, but that design within two years expiring with its founder, some persons in the West of *England*, called the council of *Plymouth*, being informed of several navigable rivers, and commodious havens, with other places fit for trafic or planting, newly discovered by many skilful navigators, obtained of King *James I.* a patent for *New-England*, from 40 to 48 deg. north. This vast tract of land was in 1612 cantoned and divided by grants into many lesser parcels, as adventurers presented; which grants being founded upon uncertain and false descriptions and reports of some that travelled thither, did much hinder the first planters, so that little improvement

provement was made of those grand portions of land, but erecting some few cottages for fishermen, and small buildings for the planters; yea for want of good conduct they were in a manner destitute of laws and government, and left to shift for themselves.

This was the beginning of *New-England*, when in 1610 one Mr. *Robinson* a presbyterian or rather independent preacher, and several other *English* then at *Leyden* in *Holland* (though they had been courteously entertained by the *Dutch* as strangers yet) foreseeing they could not so well provide for their posterity under the government of a foreign nation, intreated king *James I.* to grant them liberty to place themselves in *New-England*, and obtained a patent for some place about *Hudson's* river. They set sail from *Plymouth* in *September* for the South of *New-England*, but were through many dangers about *Nov. 11*, cast upon the south cape of the *Massachusetts* bay called *Cape Cod*. Winter approached so fast that they had no opportunity to remove, and finding some encouragement from the hopefulness of the soil, and courtesy of the heathen, they resolved there to make their abode, laying the foundation of a new colony, which from the last town they sailed from in *England*, they named *New Plymouth*, containing a tract of land scarce 300 miles in length, and not half so much in breadth.

From this time till 1639, *New-England* was much increased in buildings and inhabitants, when the *Naraganset Indians* (who are most warlike and fierce, and much dreaded by all the rest) committed many outrages upon the *English* and *Dutch*, as they came to trade with them, barbarously murdering

murdering Capt. *Stone*, Capt. *Oldham* and others, whereupon the inhabitants of all the colonies fell unanimously upon them, in 1637 they were suppressed, about 700 being destroyed, and the rest cut off by their neighbour *Indians*; upon which *Miantonimosh* the chief of the *Mogehins* expecting to be sole lord and ruler over all the *Indians*, committed many insolencies upon others in confederacy with the *English* as well as himself, and being sent to the *Massachusetts*-court at *Boston* he endeavoured to clear himself, but was convicted by one of his fellows named *Uncas*; in revenge of which after his return home he made war upon *Uncas*, by whom being taken prisoner, by the advice of the *English* he cut off his head, since no firm peace could be concluded while he was alive. This happened in 1643, from whence to 1675, there was an appearance of amity on all sides, only in 1671 one *Matoonas* being vexed that an intended design against the *English* did not take effect, out of malice slew an *Englishman* on the road; this murderer was a *Nipnet Indian*, and under the *Sachem* of *Mount Hope*, the author of all the mischiefs against the *English* in 1675.

Upon due enquiry into all the transactions between the *Indians* and *English* from their first settling, there will appear no ground of quarrel given by the *English*. For when *Plymouth* colony was first planted in 1620, within three months after *Massasoit*, the chief commander of all that side of the country repaired to the *English*, and entered solemnly into a league on these articles: 1. *That neither he nor any of his should injure their people.* 2. *If any of his hurt the English; he should send the offender to punish.* 3. *If any made war unjustly against*

gainst him they were to aid him, and he likewise them. 4. That he should certify his neighbour confederates hereof, that they might likewise be comprized in the peace. 5. That when his men should come to the English, they should leave their arms behind them, which were their bows and arrows, then their only weapons, though now they have learned the use of guns and swords. This league the same *Sachem* confirmed a little before his death in 1630, coming with his two sons *Alexander* and *Philip* to *Plymouth*, and renewing the same for himself, his heirs and successors, yet it is apparent that *Massasoit* never loved the *English*, and would have engaged them never to have attempted to draw away any of his people from their old *Pagan* superstition and devilish idolatry, but finding they would make no treaty upon such conditions, he urged it no further. Yet this was a bad omen that whatever kindness he pretended to the *English*, he hated them for being christians, which strain was more apparent in his son that succeeded him and his people, so that some discerning persons of that jurisdiction were afraid that part of the *Indians* would be rooted out, as it is since come to pass.

Neither was *Passaconaway* the great *Sagamor* or *Sachem* of *Merimac* river insensible of the fatal consequences of opposing the *English*; for a person of quality relates, that being invited by some *Sachems* to a great dance in 1660, *Passaconaway* at that time making his last and farewell speech to his children and people that were then altogether, addressed himself to them after this manner, *I am now going the way of all flesh, and ready to die, and not likely to see you ever met together anymore,*
I will

I will now leave this word of counsel with you, that you take heed how you quarrel with the English, for though you may do them much mischief, yet assuredly you will be destroyed and rooted off the earth if you do: For I was as much an enemy to them at their first coming into these parts as any one whatsoever, and tried all ways and means possible to have destroyed them, at least to have prevented them sitting down here, but could no way effect it, therefore I advise you never to contend with the English, nor make war with them. And accordingly his eldest son, when he perceived the Indians were up in arms, withdrew into some remote place that he might not be hurt either by the English or Indians. It's observable, that this Passaconaway was the most noted Pawaw and forcerer of all the country, and so might like Balaam utter this from some divine illumination.

After the death of Massasoit, his eldest son Alexander succeeded, who notwithstanding the league he entred into with the English with his father, in 1630, had no affection to them, nor their religion, but was still plotting against them; whereupon a stout gentleman was sent to bring him before the council of Plymouth, who found him and eight more in an hunting-house just come from hunting, leaving all their guns without doors, which being seized by the English, they then entered the wigwam, and demanded Alexander to go along with them before the governor; at which message he was much appalled, but being told that if he stirred or refused, he was a dead man, he was persuaded by one of his chief confidants to go, but such was the pride of his own spirit, that his indignation for his surprizal cast

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him

him into a fever, whereof he soon died. After his death *Philip* his brother, nicknamed king *Philip*, for his haughty spirit, came in 1662, with *Susaman* his chief secretary and counsellor, to renew the league made with his predecessors, and there was as much correspondence betwixt them for the next seven years, as in former times; and yet without any provocation, this treacherous caittiff in 1676, plotted a general insurrection in all the *English* colonies, all the *Indians* being to rise as one man against the plantations near them; which being discovered by *J. Susaman*, *Philip* caused him to be murdered, but the murderers being apprehended were executed, and *Philip* fearing his own head got openly into arms, killing, burning, and destroying the *English*, and their habitations with all manner of barbarity, which troubles continued almost two years, 'till after several defeats given to *Philip* and his forces, the loss of his friends, dear wife and beloved son, whom he was forced to leave prisoners to save his life, his treasures taken, and his own followers plotting against his life, divine vengeance overtook him for causlessly breaking his league. For having been hunted like a savage beast through the woods above 100 miles to and fro, at last he was driven to his own den upon *Mount Hope*, retiring with a few of his best friends to a swamp, which proved now a prison to secure him 'till the messengers of death came.

For such was his inveteracy against the *English*, that he could not bear any thing should be suggested to him about peace; causing one of his confederates to be killed for propounding it, which so provoked some of his company not so desperate

as himself, that one near a kin to him that was killed fled to *Rhode-Island*, and informed Capt. *Church* where *Philip* was, offering to lead him thither; upon this welcome news a small party of *English* and *Indians*, came early in the morning and surrounded the swamp, from whence endeavouring to escape, he was shot through the heart, by an *Indian* of his own nation; for Capt. *Church* having appointed an *Englishman* and an *Indian* to stand at such a place of the swamp where *Philip* was breaking through, the morning being wet and rainy, the *Englishman's* gun would not fire, the *Indian* having an old musquet, with a large touch hole, it took fire the more readily, with which *Philip* was dispatched, the bullet passing directly through his heart. Soon after several of his confederates and counsellors were taken and suffered deserved punishment, and in a while most of the murderers received condign reward. It may discover much of the temper and management of the *Indians* in this war, to insert an account of one *Stockwell* of *Deer-Field*, his captivity and redemption, with other notable occurrences during his continuance among them, written with his own hand, as follows.

September 19, 1677. About sun-set I and another man being together, the *Indians* with great shouting and shooting came upon us, and some other of the *English* hard by, at which we ran to the swamp for refuge, which they perceiving made after us, and shot at us, three guns being discharged at me; the swamp being miry I slipt in and fell down, whereupon an *Indian* step'd to me with his hatchet lift up to knock me on the head, supposing I was wounded, and unfit for travel; it happened

I had my pistol in my pocket, which though uncharged, I presented to him, who stepp'd back and told me, if I would yield I should have no hurt, boasting falsely that they had destroyed all *Hatfield*, and that the woods were full of *Indians*; so I yielded myself, and so fell into the enemies hands, and by three of them was led away to the place whence I first fled, where two other *Indians* came running to us, and one of them lifting up the but-end of his gun to knock me in the head, the other with his hand put by the blow, and said, I was his friend. I was now near my own house, which the *Indians* burnt the last year, and I was about to build up again, and there I had some hopes to escape from them; there was an horse just by which they bid me take, I did so, but attempted no escape, because the beast was dull and slow, and I thought they would send me to take my own horses, which they did, but they were so frightened that I could not come near them, and so fell again into the enemies hands, who now took me and bound me, and led me away. Soon after I was brought to other captives who were that day taken at *Hatfield*, which moved two contrary passions, joy to have company, and sorrow that we were in this miserable condition: We were all pinioned and led away in the night over the mountains in the dark and hideous ways about four miles before we took up our place of rest, which was in a dismal place of a wood on the mountain, we were kept bound all night, the *Indians* watching us, who as they travelled made strange noises, as of wolves, owls, and other birds and beasts, that they might not lose one another, and if followed by the *English* they might not be discovered.

ed. About break of day we marched again and got over the great river of *Pocomtoc*, there the *Indians* marked out upon trees the number of their captives and slain, as their manner is. Here I was again in great danger, a quarrel arising whose captive I was, and I was afraid I must be killed to end the controversy; they then asked me whose I was; I said, three *Indians* took me, so they agreed to have all a share in me. I had now three masters, but the chief was he who first laid hands on me, which happened to be the worst of the company, as *Aspelon* the *Indian* captain told me, who was always kind to me, and a great comfort to the *English*. In this place they gave us victuals brought away from the *English*, and 10 men were again sent out to plunder, some of whom brought provisions, others corn out of the meadows, upon horses; from hence we went up about the falls, where we crossed that river again, when I fell downright lame of my old wounds, received in the war, but the apprehension of being killed by the *Indians*, and what a cruel death they would put me to, soon frightened away my pain, and I was brisk again. We had eleven horses in that company which carried burdens, and the women; we travelled up the river until night, and then took up our lodging in a dismal place, being laid on our backs and staked fast down, in which posture we lay many nights together; the manner was, our arms and legs being stretched out, were staked fast down, and a cord put about our necks so that we could not stir. The first night being much tired I slept comfortably, the next we lay in the *Squabag* meadows; our provisions being spent, the *Indians*

went a hunting, and the *English* army came out after us.

Then the *Indians* moved again, dividing the captives into companies, that the *English* might not follow their track. At night having crossed the river, we met at the place appointed, next day we repassed it, where we continued a long time, being 30 miles above *Squabag*; the *Indians* were now out of fear of the *English*, but not the *Mohawks*, another fort of *Indians*, enemies to them. Here they built a long wigwam, and had a great dance, as they call it, concluded to burn three of us, having provided bark for that purpose, of whom as I heard, I was to be one, with serjeant *Plympton* and the wife of *Ben. Wait*; I knew not then who they were, yet understood so much of their language that I perceived some were designed thereto. That night I could not sleep for fear of the next days work; the *Indians* weary with dancing lay down and slept soundly; the *English* were all loose, so I went out for wood and mended the fire, making a noise on purpose, but none awaked, I thought if any of the *English* should wake we might kill them all sleeping, so I removed out of the way all the guns and hatchets, but my heart failing I put all things where they were again. Next day when they intended to burn us, our masters and some others spoke for us, and the evil was prevented; we lay here about three weeks, where I had a skirt brought me to make; one *Indian* said it should be made this way, another different, and a third that way, I said I would make it according to my chief masters order; upon this an *Indian* struck me on the face with his fist, I rose in anger to return it, which raised a great hubbub, the *In-*
dians

dians and *English* coming about me, so I was fain to humble myself to my master, which ended the matter. Before I came to this place my three masters were gone a hunting, and I was left with only one *Indian* (all the company being upon a march) who fell sick, so that I was fain to carry his gun and hatchet, but did not dispatch him, because the *English* had engaged the contrary, since if one should run away, it would endanger the remainder; whilst we were here *Benjamin Stubbins* going with some *Indians* to *Wachusset* hills made his escape, which caused us all to be called in and bound. One of the *Indian* captains, and always our friend, met me, and said *Stubbins* was run away, and the *Indians* spoke of burning us, some were only for burning our fingers, and then biting them off; he said there would be a court, and all would speak their minds, but he would speak last, and declare that the *Indians* that suffered *Stubbins* to make his escape was only in fault, and bid us not fear any hurt should happen us, and so it proved. Whilst we lingered here, provision grew scarce, one bears foot must serve 5 a whole day, we devoured several horses, 3 only being left alive. At this time the *Indians* had fallen upon *Hadly*, where some being taken, were released upon promise of meeting the *English* on such a plain to make further terms, *C. Asbpelon* was for it, but the *Sachim* of *Wachusset* against it, yet were willing to meet the *English* only to fall upon and destroy them. *Asbpelon* charged us *English* not to speak a word of this, since mischief would come of it. With these *Indians* from *Wachusset*, there came above 30 squaws or women and children, who reported the *English* had taken *Uncas* and all his

men, and sent them beyond the seas, whereat they were enraged, asking us if it were true, we denied it, which made *Aspelon* angry, saying, he would no more believe *Englishmen*; they then examined every one apart, and dealt worse with us for a time than before. Still provision was scarce; at length we came to a place called *Squro Maug*-river, hoping to find salmon, but came too late; this place is above 200 miles above *Deer-field*. Then we parted into two companies, and passed over a mountain being eight days in travelling of it, tho' we marched hard, and had every day either snow or rain; we observed that on this mountain all the water ran northward. Here we wanted provision, at length came near a lake where we stayed to make canoes to pass over. Here I was frozen, and here again we were like to starve, all the *Indians* went hunting but could get nothing; several days they pawawed or conjured, but to no purpose; then they desired the *English* to pray, confessing they could do nothing, and would have us try what the *Englishman's* God could do. I prayed, so did Serj. *Plympton* in another place, the *Indians* reverently attended morning and night; next day they killed some bears, then they would needs make us desire a blessing, and return thanks at meals; but after a while grew weary of it, and the *Sachim* forbid us; when I was frozen they were very cruel to me, because I could not do as at other times.

When we came to the lake, we were streightned for provision, and forced to eat touchwood fried in bears grease, at last we found a company of racoons, and then we made a feast; the custom being that we must eat all, I perceived I had too much

much for one time, which an *Indian* observing bid me slip away some to him under his coat, and he would hide it for me until another time ; this *Indian* when he had got my meat, stood up and told the rest what I had done, whereat they were angry, and cut me another piece, forcing me to drink racoon grease, which made me sick and vomit, whereby I suffered much, as being frozen was in great pain, sleeping little and yet must do my task that was set me ; as they came to the lake, they killed a great morse, staying there 'till it was eaten, and entering on the lake a storm arose, which endangered us all, but at last we got to an island, and there the *Indians* went a *Parawing* or *Conjuring* ; the *Paraw* declared that *Benj. Wait* and another were coming, and that their storm was raised to cast them away ; this afterward appeared true, tho' then I believed it not ; upon this island we lay several days, and then set out again, but a storm took us, so that we continued to and fro, upon certain islands three weeks, we had no provision but racoons, and the *Indians* were afraid of being starved ; they would give me nothing, so I was several days without victuals. At length we went upon the lake on ice, having a little sled to draw our loads ; before noon I tired, and just then the *Indians* met with some *Frenchmen* ; one who took me, and called me all manner of ill names, throwing me on my back, I told him I could do no more, then he said he must kill me, and pulling out his knife, cut off my pockets and wrapped them about my face, then helped me up, and took my sled and went away, giving me a bit of bisk t like a walnut, which he had of the *Frenchman*, and told me he would give me a pipe of tobacco ;
when

when my sled was gone, I ran after him, but being tired soon fell to a foot-pace, whereby the *Indians* were out of sight, I followed as well as I could having many falls upon the ice, and being spent I had no strength to rise again, but crept to a tree that lay along, upon which I continued all the cold night, in very sharp weather.

I now counted I must here die, when an *Indian* hallowed, I answered, he came and called me bad names, and said if I would not go he must knock me on the head, I told him he must then; he saw how I had wallowed in the snow, but could not rise, so he wrapt me in his coat, and going back sent two *Indians* with a sled, one said he must knock me on the head, the other said no, they would carry me away and burn me; then they bid me stir my inslep to see if it were frozen, I did so; when they saw that, they said there was a surgeon with the *French* that could cure me; then they took me upon a sled and carried me up to the fire, pulling off my wet and wrapping me in dry cloaths, laying me in a good bed; they killed an otter, and gave me some of the broth, and a bit of the flesh; here I slept 'till day, and was then able to get up and put on my cloaths; one of the *Indians* waked, and seeing me go, shouted as rejoicing at it. When it was light, I and *Sam. Russel* went ashore on the ice for fear of freezing. *Russel* slipped into the river with one foot, the *Indians* called him back, dried his stockings and sent us away with an *Indian* guide, we went 4 or 5 miles before the rest of the *Indians* overtook us. I was then spent, *Russel* said he was faint, and wondered how I could live, for he said he had had ten meals to my one: I was then laid on the sled, and they ran away with

with me on the ice, the rest and *Russel* came softly after, whose face I never saw more, nor know what became of him. About midnight we got near *Shamblee*, a *French* town where the river was open, when I came to travel I was not able, so an *Indian* carried me a few rods, and then I would go as many, telling me I should die if he did not carry me, and then I must tell the *French* how kind he was.

When he came to the first house there was no inhabitant, the *Indian* and I were both spent and discouraged, he said we must now both die ; at last he got to another house, from whence came some *French* and *Indians* who brought me in, the *French* were kind, putting my hands and feet in cold water, and gave me a dram of brandy, with a little hasty pudding and milk ; when I tasted victuals, I was very hungry, but they would not suffer me to eat too much ; I lay by the fire with the *Indians* that night, yet could not sleep for pain ; next morning the *Indians* and *French* fell out about me, the *Indians* saying that the *French* loved the *English* better than the *Indians*. The *French* turned the *Indians* out of doors, being careful of me, and all the men in the town came to see me ; here I continued three or four days, and was invited from one house to another, receiving much civility from a young man who let me lie in his bed, and would have bought me, but the *Indians* demanded 100*l*. We travelled to a place called *Surril*, whither this young man accompanied me to prevent the *Indians* abusing me ; he carried me to the ice a day's journey, for now I could not go at all. When we came to the place, the people were kind. Next day being in much pain, I
asked

asked the *Indians* to carry me to the surgeons, as they promised, whereat they were angry, one taking up his gun to knock me down, but the *French* would not suffer it, kicking them out of doors; we went then to a place where the *Indians* had *Wigwams*, some of whom knew me, and seemed to pity me; while I was here the *French* came to see me, and it being *Christmas*, they brought me cakes and other provisions; the *Indians* tried to cure me but could not, then I asked for the surgeon, at which one of them in anger struck me on the face with his fist, a *Frenchman* being by, who spoke some words and went his way; so after came the Capt. of the place to the *Wigwam*, with 12 armed men, and asked where the *Indian* was that struck the *Englishman*, and seizing him told him he should go to the *Bilboes*, and then be hanged: The *Indians* were much terrified at this, as appeared by their countenances and trembling. I would have gone away too, but the *Frenchmen* bid me not fear, the *Indians* durst not hurt me.

When that *Indian* was gone I had two masters still, I asked them to carry me to the captain that I might speak in behalf of the *Indian*, they answered I was a fool. Did I think the *Frenchmen* were like the *English*, to say one thing and do another, they were men of their words. But at length I prevailed with them to help me thither, and speaking to the captain by an interpreter, told him, I desired him to set the *Indian* free, declaring how kind he had been to me, he replied, he was a rogue and should be hanged; then I privately alledged, that if he were hanged it might fare the worse with the captives; the captain said that ought to be considered; so he set him at liberty upon condition
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he should never strike me more, and bring me every day to his house to eat victuals; I perceived the common people did not much approve of what the *Indians* acted against the *English*. When he was free, he came and took me about the middle, saying, I was his brother, and I had saved his life once, and he had saved mine, he said, thrice. He then called for brandy and made me drink, and had me away to the *Wigwam* again; when I came there, the *Indians* one after another shook hands with me, and were very kind to me, since I had saved the *Indian's* life. Next day he carried me to the captain's house, and set me down, they gave me victuals and wine. I shewed the captain and his wife my fingers, who were affrighted thereat, and sent for the surgeon who said he could cure me, and dressed me. The *Indians* came for me towards night, I told them I could not go, whereat being angry, they call'd me rogue, and went away. That night I was full of pain, the *French* were afraid I would die, five men watched and strove to keep me cheerful, for I was ready to faint; oft they gave me a little brandy, so next day the surgeon dressed me, as he did all the while I was among the *French*, which was from *Christmas* 'till *May*. I continued in this captain's house 'till *Benj. Wait* came, and my *Indian* master wanting money, pawned me to the captain for 14 bevers, or their worth, by such a day, which if he did not pay, he must sell me for 21 bevers, but he could get no bever, so I was sold, and in God's good time set at liberty, and returned to my friends in *New-England*.

Though I have given some account of this country, yet having met with the relation of one J. J.

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an Englishman, in 1673. I shall thence collect some brief remarks of the state of the Indians in New-England.

The people that inhabit this country, are judged to be of the *Tartars* called *Samoids*, who border upon *Muscovia*, divided into tribes, those to E. and N. E. are called *Churchers*, *Tarentines* and *Mohegans*; to the south are *Pequets* and *Narragansets*; westward *Conneticuts* and *Mohawks*; to the north *Alberginians*, which consist of *Mattachusetts*, *Wippanaps*, and *Tarrentines*. The *Pocanets* live westward of *Plymouth*. Not long before the *English* came into the country, happened a great mortality among them, especially where the *English* afterward planted. The east and northern parts were sore smitten, first by the plague, and after when the *English* came, by the small pox, the three kingdoms, or sagamorphships of the *Mattachusetts* being before very populous, having under them 7 dukedoms, or petty sagamorphships, were now reduced from 30000 to 300. There are now not many to the east, the *Pequods* were destroyed by the *English*, the *Mohawks* are about 500, their speech is a dialect of the *Tartars*; they are tall and well limb'd, of a pale and lean visage, black eyed, and black-haired, both smooth and curled, wearing it long, they have seldom any beards, their teeth white short and even, which they account the most necessary part of man, and as the *Austrians* are known by their great lips, the *Bavarians* by their pokes under their chins, the *Jews* by their goggle eyes, so the *Indians* are remarkable for their flat noses. Some *Indesses* or young women are very comely, with round plump faces, and plump bodies as well as the men, soft and smooth

smooth like a mole skin, of reasonable complexions, but that they dye themselves tawny; yet many pretty brownetto's and small fingered lasses are found among them. The vetula's, or old women are lean and ugly, yet all of a modest demeanour, considering their savage breeding, and may shame our *English* rusticks whose rudeness often exceeds theirs.

The *Indians* are inconstant, crafty, timorous, quick of apprehension, and very ingenious; soon angry, and so malicious that they seldom forget an injury, and barbarously cruel, witness their direful revenges upon each other; prone to injurious violence and slaughter, their blood being dried up by overmuch fire; very lecherous, from adust choler and melancholy, and a salt and sharp humour; both men and women are thievish and haters of strangers; all of them cannibals, or eaters of human flesh. I have read in *Spanish* relations, that the *Indians* would not eat a *Spaniard* till they had kept him two or three days to grow tender, because their flesh was hard. At *Martin's* vineyard, an island south of *Plymouth* in the way to *Virginia*, certain *Indians* whilst I was in the country seized upon a boat that put into a by cove, killed the men and eat them up before they were discovered. Their houses which they call *Wigwams*, are built with poles pitcht into the ground, both round and square, leaving a hole for the smoke, covering the rest with the barks of trees; they line the inside of their *Wigwams* with matts made of rushes painted with several colours; one good post they set up in the middle, which reaches to the hole in the top with a staff across, whereon

whereon they hang their kettle; beneath they set a broad stone for a back, which keeps the rest from burning; round by the walls they spread their matts and skins, where the men sleep, while the women dress the victuals; they have two doors, one to the south, the other to the north, and as the winds fit they close up one door with bark, and hang a deer skin before the other. Towns they have none, removing from one place to another for food, sometimes where one sort of fish is plentiful, and then where another. I have seen 100 of their *Wigwams* together, which shews prettily, and in a week they have all vanished. They live by the sea-side, in spring and summer: In winter they go up in the country to hunt deer and bever; tame cattle they have none, except lice, and dogs of a wild breed, which they bring up to hunt with.

Wives they have 2 or 3 according to their ability and strength of body, the women have the easiest labour of any in the world, for when their time is come they go out alone, carrying a board with them 2 foot in length, and a foot and a half broad, full of holes on each side, having a foot beneath, and on the top a broad strap of leather, which they put over the forehead, the board hanging at their back; when they come to a convenient bush or tree they lay them down, and are delivered in an instant, without so much as one groan; they wrap their young child up in a bever skin, with his heels close to his buttocks, and lace him down to the board upon his back, his knees resting upon the foot beneath; then putting the strap of leather upon their forehead, with the infant hanging at their back, home they trudge, and
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dye the child with a little boiled hemlock bark, and then throw him in the water, if they suspect it gotten by another nation; if it swim they acknowledge it for their own. They give them names when they are grown men, and love the *English* names, as *Robin*, *Harry*, *Philip*, and the like. They are indulgent to their children, as well as parents, but if they live to be burthensome, they either starve or bury them alive, as it was supposed an *Indian* did by his mother at *Cusco*, in 1669, their apparel before the *English* came, was the skins of wild beasts, with their hair on, buskins of deer skins or moss's, prest and drawn with lines into several works of yellow, blue, or red: Pumps they have of tough skins without soles. In winter when the snow will bear, they fasten to their feet snow-shoes, like a large racket for tennis-play, laced on before and behind, they wear a square piece of leather tied about their middle, to hide their secrets, and go bear headed. The women buy of the *English*, match cloth to make mantles, coats with short sleeves, and caps, but the men keep their old fashion. They are very proud decking themselves with white and blue beads of their own making, painting their faces with colours, and weaving curious coats with turkies feathers for their children, their diet is fish, fowl, bear, wild cat, racoon and deer, dried oysters, lobsters, roasted or dried in the smoak, lampries and dried moss-tongues, which is a dish fit for a sagamor or prince, likewise earth-nuts, chestnuts, and divers berries. they beat their corn to powder, and put it into bags, which they eat when stormy weather hinders them from getting food. If they have none of this (being careless providers against necessity)

necessity) they use sir *Francis Drake's* remedy for hunger, go to sleep.

They live to a 100 years old, if not cut off by their own children, war, plague or small-pox; when they have the 2 last diseases, they cover their *Wigwam* with bark so close that no air can enter, and making a great fire remain there 'till they are in an extreme sweat, and then run out naked into the sea, or river, and presently after either recover or expire. They die patiently both men and women, not knowing of a hell to scare them, nor conscience to terrifie them. They howl at their funerals like the native *Irish*, blaming the devil for his hard heartedness, and concluding with rude prayers to him to afflict them no further. They acknowledge a god whom they called *Squantam*, but worship him not, because they say he will do them no hurt; but *Abhomocbo* or *Cheepie*, oft times smites them with incurable diseases, scares them with apparitions and pannic terrors, so that they live in wretched consternation, worshipping the devil for fear. One black *Robin* an *Indian*, sitting in a corn-field near the house I was in, ran about extremely frightened with the appearance of 2 infernal spirits like *Mohawks*; another time 2 *Indians* and an *Indef*s came crying out they should all die, for *Cheepie* was gone over the field, gliding in the air with a long rope hanging from one of his legs: We asked them, what he was like? They said, he had hat, coat, shoes, and stockings like an *Englishman*. They have a remarkable observation of a flame that appears before the death of an *Indian* or *English* upon their *Wigwams* in the dead of the night. I was called out once about

bout 12 o'clock in a very dark night, and plainly perceived it mounting into the air over a church about half a quarter of a mile off, toward the north; on what side of a house it appears, from that coast you may certainly expect a dead corps in 2 or 3 days.

As they worship the devil, so their priests or *Pawaws* are little better than witches, who have familiar conference with him, he makes them invulnerable or shot free. They are crafty rogues, abusing them at pleasure, by pretending to cure diseases with barbarous charms, for which if they recover they send great gifts as bows, arrows, and rich furs, to the eastward, where there is a vast rock near the shore, having a hole in it of an unsearchable depth, into which they throw them; their divinity is not much, yet they say, 'That after death they go to heaven beyond the white mountains, and hint at *Noah's* flood by tradition from their fathers, affirming, that a great while ago their country was drowned, and all the people and other creatures in it; only one *Pawaw* and his web or wife, foreseeing the flood fled to the white mountains, carrying a hare with them, and so escaped; after a while the *Pawaw* sent the hare away, who not returning, emboldened thereby, they descended and lived many years after, having divers children, from whom the country was again filled with *Indians*.' Some tell another story, saying, 'The beaver was their father.' Their learning is little or none; poets they may be guessed by their formal speeches, sometimes an hour long; musical too they be, having many odd barbarous tunes which they sing at marriages and feasts.

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Their exercises are fishing and hunting, they sometimes hunt 40 or 50 miles up in the country, especially when they happen upon a moose or elk, which is a creature or rather a monster of superfluity, being at his full growth bigger than an ox, their horns large, branch'd out into many palms, and the tips sometimes 12 foot asunder, and in height from the toe of the fore-foot to the pitch of the shoulder 12 foot: They are a kind of deer, and have three young ones at a time, which they hide a mile asunder. When the *Indians* hunt him, which is commonly in winter, they run him down in half or a whole day, but never give out 'till he is tired; the snow being usually 4 foot deep, and the beast very heavy, he sinks every step, and as he runs, breaks down the trees in his way with his horns as big as a man's thigh: At last they get up to him and pierce him with their lances, upon which the poor creature groans and walks heavily, till at length he falls, then making a fire near the place, they there broil and eat their venison, fetching their drink from the next spring, being unacquainted with any other 'till the *French* and *English* taught them the use of that cursed liquor, called *Rumbullion* or *Kill Devil*, stronger than spirit of wine, drawn from the dross of sugar and canes, which they love dearer than their lives, wherewith if they had it, they would be perpetually drunk, tho' it kills many, especially old women.

Their wars are with their neighbouring tribes, but the *Mohawks* especially, who are enemies to all other *Indians*, their weapons were bows and arrows, but now 'tis a poor *Indian* that is not master of two guns which they purchase of the *French*, as they do powder and shot. The victors flea the
skin

kin off the skull, of the principal slain enemies, which they carry away in triumph. The old men and women they knock on the head; the young women they keep; and the men of war they torture to death, as the eastern *Indians* did to 2 *Mohawks*, whilst I was there; They bind him to a tree, and make a great fire before him, then with sharp knives they cut off his fingers and toes, clapping upon them hot embers to sear the veins: thus they cut him to pieces, joint after joint, still applying fire, making the poor wretch sing all the while; when arms and legs are gone, they flea the skin off their heads, and apply a cap of burning coals; when they open his breast, and take out his heart, which while he is yet living in a manner, they give up to the squa's or women who every one have a bit of it. These barbarous customs they used more frequently before the *English* came, but now there are endeavours to convert them to christianity by some who preach to them in their own language, into which they have translated the bible; these are clothed like the *English*, live in framed houses, have stocks of corn and cattle about them, which when fat they bring to market; some of their sons have been brought up scholars in *Harward* college at *Cambridge* in this province.

New-England is seated in the midst of the temperate zone, yet is the climate more uncertain, as to heat and cold than *European* kingdoms in the same latitude. The air is clear, healthful and agreeable to the *English*, it is well watered with rivers, having variety of beasts both tame and wild, with several sorts of excellent fruits. The commodities it yields are rich furs, flax, linnen, timber, iron, several sorts of grain, wherewith they drive

drive a considerable trade to *Barbadoes* and other *English* plantations in *America*, supplying them with flour, bisket, salt, flesh, and fish, and in return bring home sugars and other goods. To *England* they trade for stuffs, silks, cloth, iron, brass, and other utensils; the weights and measures are the same with *England*. The *English* possess many potent colonies, being very numerous and powerful, and are governed by laws of their own making, so they be not repugnant to those of *England*. Every town sends 2 burgessees to their great and solemn general court. The government both civil and ecclesiastical is in the hands of the independants and presbyterians: The military part is by one major-general, and three serjeant majors, to whom belong the four counties of *Suffolk*, *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and *Norfolk*. They have several fine towns, whereof *Boston* is the metropolis, likewise *Dorchester*, *Cambridge*, beautified with 2 colleges and many well built houses, *Reading*, *Salem*, *Berwick*, *Braintree*, *Bristol*, *Concord*, *Dartmouth*, *Derham*, *Dover*, *Exeter*, *Falmouth*, *Glocester*, *Green-harbour*, *Hampton*, *Hartford*, *Haver-hill*, *Weymouth*, *Yarmouth*, *New-haven*, *Oxford*, *Salisbury*, *Taunton*, *Southampton*, *Newberry*, *Spring-field*, *Sedbury*, *Ipswich*, *Lin*, *Hull*, *Sandwich*, *Malden*, *Norwich*, *Roxbury*, *Wenham*, *Kowley*, *Bingham*, and others, most having the names of some towns in *England*,



C H A P. V.

A View of NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK so called from the duke of *York*, afterwards king *James II.* formerly named

named *New-Netherlands*, being part of that *New-England* which the *Dutch* once possess'd, was discovered by Mr. *Hudson*, and sold by him to the *Dutch*, without authority from his sovereign the K. of *England*, in 1608. The *Dutch* in 1614 began to plant there, and called it *New-Netherlands*, but Sir S. *Argil* governor of *Virginia* routed them; after which they got leave of king *James I.* to put in there for fresh water in their passage to *Brazil*, and did not offer to plant 'till after the *English* were settled in the country. In 1664, king *Charles II.* sent over four commissioners to reduce the colonies into bounds that had before encroach'd upon each other, who marching with 300 red coats to *Manadees* or *Manhataes*, took from the *Dutch* their chief town then called *New-Amsterdam*, now *New-York*, and turned out their governor with a silver-leg, and all but those who acknowledged subjection to the king of *England*, suffering the rest to enjoy their houses and estates as before; 13 days after Sir *Robert Car* took the fort and town of *Aurania*, now *Albany*, and 12 days after the fort and town of *Arasapha*, then *Delaware* castle, mann'd with *Dutch* and *Swedes*; so that the *English* got three handsome towns, three strong forts and a castle, without the loss of one man. The first governor of these parts for the king of *England* was Col. *Nicholas*. This country is blessed with the richest soil in all *New-England*, so that one bushel of *European* wheat hath yielded 100 in one year.

The town of *New-York* is well seated for trade, security and pleasure, in a small isle called *Manahatan*, at the mouth of the great river *Mohaan*, commodious for shipping, and 2 leagues broad;

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the

the town large, of dutch brick, with above 50⁰ fair houses, the meanest not valued under 120 *l*. To the land it is encompassed with a wall of good thickness, and fortified at the entrance of the river, to command any ship which passes by *James's* fort: It hath a mayor, aldermen, a sheriff, and justices of peace; the inhabitants *English* and *Dutch*, who trade with the *Indians* for beaver, otter, racoon skins, and other rich furs; likewise for bear, deer, and elk-skins, and are supplied with venison and fowl in the winter, and fish in the summer by the *Indians*.

The province of *New-York* formerly contained all the north of *America* betwixt *New-England* and *Mary-land*, the length toward the north not known, the breadth about 200 miles, the principal rivers are *Hudson's* river, *Raritan* river, and *Delaware* bay; the chief islands are the *Manahatan*-island, *Long*-island, and *Slaten*-land. The *Manahatan* island, so called by the *Indians*, lieth within land, betwixt 41 and 42 deg. north, about 14 miles long and broad: *New-York* is seated on the west-end, and a small arm of the sea divides it from *Long*-island on the south, which runs eastward above 100 miles, and is in some places 8, 12, or 14 miles broad, inhabited from one end to the other, having an excellent soil for all *English* grain, the fruits, trees and herbs very good; in *May* the woods and fields are curiously bedeck'd with roses and other delightful flowers like the gardens in *England*; there are several navigable rivers very swift, and furnished with variety of fish, as the land is with all sorts of *English* cattle, besides deer, bears, wolves, racoons, otters, and wild-fowl in abundance.

There

There are now but few *Indians* upon the island, and these not unserviceable, being strangely decreas'd since the *English* first settled there; six towns once full of them, are now reduced to two villages, the rest being cut off by wars among themselves or mortal diseases. They live by hunting, fowling, and fishing, their wives tilling the land, and sowing the corn. They feed on fish, fowl, venison, polecats, turtles, racoons, and the like; they build small tents, which they remove thrice a year, quartering where they plant their corn, nigh their hunting and fishing quarters. Their recreations are football and cards, at which they play away all they have, except a flap to cover their nakedness: They are lovers of strong drink, but except they have enough to be drunk care for none. If there be not sufficient to make them all drunk, they chuse so many as are proportionable to that quantity, and the rest may look on; if any chance to be drunk before he has taken his share, which is ordinarily a quart of brandy, rum or strong waters, to shew their justice, they forcibly pour the rest down his throat. In these debauches they often kill each other, which the friends of the deceased revenge on the murderer, unless he purchase his life with money, which is made of a periwinkle's shell, both black and white, strung like beads.

Their worship is diabolical, and performed but once or twice a year, unless upon making war: In their wars they fight no pitch'd battles, but having secured their wives and children in some island or thick swamp, armed with guns and hatchets, they way-lay their enemies, and 'tis counted a great fight wherein 7 or 8 are slain.

When an *Indian* dies, they bury him sitting upon a seat with his gun, money and goods to furnish him in the other world, which they conceive is westward, where they shall have store of game for hunting, and live at ease : At his burial his nearest relations black their faces, and make sad lamentations at his grave once or twice every day, 'till by time the blackness is worn off their faces, and after that once a year mourn afresh, visiting and trimming up the grave, not suffering any grass to grow near it, fencing it with a hedge, and covering it with matts from the rain. Notwithstanding all this bustle, when an *Indian* is dead his name dies with him, none daring ever after to mention it ; as being not only a breach of the law but an affront to his friends and relations, as if done on purpose to renew their grief ; and every person who hath the same name instantly changes it for another, which he invents for himself, some calling themselves *Rattlesnake*, others *Buckhorn*, or the like. When any is sick, after means used by his friends, every one pretending skill in physic, that proving ineffectual, they send for a *Parwar* or Priest, who sitting down by the sick person, without enquiry after the distemper, expects a fee, or gift according to which he proportions his work, beginning with a low voice to call sometimes upon one God, and then another, still raising his voice, beating his naked breasts and sides 'till the sweat run down, and his breath is almost gone ; the little that remains he breaths upon the face of the sick person 3 or 4 times, and so takes his leave.

Their weddings are performed without ceremony. The match is first made by money, which being agreed on and given to the woman, makes a con-

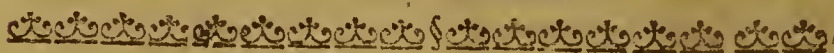
consummation ; after which he keeps her during pleasure, and upon the least dislike turns her away. It is no offence for a married woman to lie with another man, if she acquaints her husband, or some near relation therewith, but if not, they account it punishable by death ; some write that when an *Indian* woman finds herself with child she continues untouched by man 'till her delivery; the like she observes in giving suck ; a strange custom, which our *European* ladies would not well relish. An *Indian* may have two or more wives if he pleases, but it is not now so much used as before the *English* came, they being inclined to imitate them in things both good and bad. Any maid before she is married lies with whom she pleases for money without the least scandal, it being not only customary but lawful. They are charitable to each other, for if any has to spare, he freely imparts it to his friends, and whatever they get by gaming or otherwise, they share, leaving commonly the least part to themselves.

When their King or *Sachem* sits in council, he hath a company of armed men to guard his person, great respect being shewed him by the people, which appears by their silence ; after he has declared the cause of their convention, he demands their opinions, ordering who shall begin first, who having delivered his mind, tells them he hath done, 'till when no man interrupts him, tho' he makes never so many long stops or halts : The council having all delivered their opinions, the king after some pause gives the definitive sentence, which is seconded with a shout from the people, thereby signifying their assent or applause. If any be condemned to die, which is seldom but for murder or

incest, the king goes in person (for they have no prisons, and the guilty person flies into the woods) to seek him out, and having found him, the king shoots first, tho' at never such a distance, and then happy is the man that can shoot him down, who for his pains is made some captain or military officer.

Their cloathing is a yard and half of broad cloth hanging on their shoulders, and half a yard betwixt their legs tied up before and behind, and fastned with a girdle about their middle, with a flap on each side; they wear no hats, but tie either a snake's skin about their heads, a belt of their money, or a kind of ruff of deer's hair, dyed of a scarlet-colour, which they esteem very rich; they grease their bodies and hair often, and paint their faces with black, white, red, yellow or blue, taking great pride in being painted in a several manner, thus much of the colony of *New-York*.

Hudson's river runs by *New-York*, north in the country towards the head of which is seated *New-Albany*, a place of great trade with the *Indians*; betwixt which and *New-York* being above 100 miles is good corn land; it was reduced by Col. *Nichols* and a league concluded between the inhabitants and the *Indians*, by whom they were never since disturbed, but every man hath sat under his own vine, and peaceably reaped the fruits of his own labours; which God continue.



C H A P. VI.

A View of NEW-JERSEY.

NEW-JERSEY is part of the province of *New-Albion*, subdivided into east and west: *East-Jersey* lies between 39 and 41 deg. north, being

ing about 12 deg. more to the south than *London*. It is bounded on the south-east by the main sea, east by that vast navigable stream called *Hudson's* river, west by a line of division which separates it from *West-Jersey*, and north by the main land, and extends in length on the sea-coasts, and along *Hudson's* river 100 *English* miles.

The proprietors of this province, who in 1682, were *W. Pen*, *R. West*, *T. Rudyard*, *S. Groom*, *T. Hart*, *R. Mew*, *T. Wilcox*, *A. Rig*, *J. Heywood*, *H. Hartshorn*, *C. Plumslead* and *T. Cooper*, published the following account for the information and encouragement of all who are inclined to settle themselves, families and servants in that country.

The conveniency of situation, temperance of air and fertility of soil is such, that there are seven considerable towns, viz. *Shrewsbury*, *Middleton*, *Bargin*, *Newark*, *Elizabeth*, *Woodbridge*, and *Piscataway*, well inhabited by sober and industrious people, who have necessary provisions for themselves and families, and for the comfortable entertainment of strangers. This colony is found to agree with *English* constitutions. For navigation it hath these advantages, not only to be situate along the navigable part of *Hudson's* river, but lies also 50 miles on the main sea. And near the midst of this province is that noted bay for ships within *Sandy-Hook*, not inferior to any in *America*, where ships harbour in great storms safe with all winds, and sail in and out hence, as well in winter as summer; the sea banks are stored with variety of fish, not only for transportation but food, as whales, cod-fish, cole and hake-fish, large mackrel, and other sorts of flat and small fish. The bay and also *Hudson's* river are full of sturgeon, great

haffe and other scale fish, eels and shell fish, as oysters, &c. and easy to take.

This country is plentifully supplied with lovely springs, rivulets, inland rivers and creeks which fall into the sea, in which is plenty and variety of fresh fish and water-fowl. There is store of oak-timber, masts for ships, and other wood like the adjacent colonies, as chesnut, walnut, poplar, cedar, ash, fir, &c. fit for building in the country. The land or soil varies in goodness and riches, but generally fertile, and with much less labour than in *England*, produceth plentiful crops of all sorts of *English* grain; besides *Indian* corn, which the *English* planters find to be of vast increase, and very wholsom. It also produceth good flax and hemp which they now spin and manufacture into linen-cloth. There's sufficient meadow and marsh to their uplands. And the very barrens (as they are called) not like some in *England*; but produce grass for cattle in summer. The country is stored with wild deer, conies and wild-fowl of several sorts, as turkies, pigeons, partridges, plover, quails, with swans, geese, ducks, &c. in great plenty. It hath variety of delicious fruits, as grapes, plums, mulberries, apricocks, peaches, pears, apples, quinces, watermelons, &c. these with many other fruits which come not to perfection in *England*, are the natural product of this country. There are store of horses, cows, hogs, and some sheep, which may be bought reasonable with *English* monies or commodities, or man's labour, where both are wanting. What sort of mines or minerals are in the bowels of the earth, after time must produce, the inhabitants not having yet employed themselves in search thereof. But there is already a melting
furnace

furnace and forge set up where is made good iron of great benefit to the country. It hath plenty of pipestaves, boards, bread, flour, wheat, barley, rye, *Indian* corn, butter, and cheese, which they export for *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, *Mevis*, and other lands, as also to *Portugal*, *Spain*, the *Cunaries*, &c. Their whale-oil and whale-fins, beaver, monkey, racoon, and martin skins they transport for *England*.

The situation and soil of this country may invite any to transport themselves into it. For 1. It being considerably peopled and situate on the sea-coast, with convenient harbours, and adjacent to *New-York*, and *Long-Island*, both well peopled colonies, may be proper for merchants, tradesmen, and navigators. 2. For such who are inclined to fishery, the whole coast and very harbour's mouth being fit for it, which has been no small rise to *New-England*, and may be there carried on with great advantage. 3. The soil is proper for industrious husbandmen, and such who by hard labour here on rack Rents are scarce able to maintain themselves much less raise an estate for their children, may, with God's blessing on their labours, there live comfortably, and provide well for their families. 4. For carpenters, bricklayers, masons, smiths, mill-wrights and wheel-wrights, tanners, taylors, weavers, shoe-makers, hatters, and most handicrafts, where their labour is more valued, and provisions much cheaper. 5. And chiefly for such who upon solid grounds and considerations are inclined to go into those parts, without which it cannot be comfortable or answer expectation.

The *Indian* natives are but few, comparative to the neighbouring colonies, and so far from being formidable or injurious to the planters and inhabitants, that they are really serviceable and adven-

tageous not only in hunting deer, and other wild creatures, catching of fish and fowl fit for food in their seasons, but in destroying bears, wolves, foxes, and other vermin, whose skins and furs they sell at a less price than the value of time an *Englishman* must spend to take them. As for the constitutions of the country, they were made by *J. Lord Barclay*, and *Sir G. Carteret* the late proprietors; in which is such provision for liberty in matters of religion and property in their estates, that the colony has been considerably peopled from the adjacent countries, where they have many years enjoyed their estates according to the concessions, with an uninterrupted exercise of their particular persuasions in religion. And we the present proprietors, if any here in *England* or elsewhere are willing to be engaged with us, shall be ready to make farther supplements, for encouraging planters and adventurers, and settling the colony with a sober and industrious people.

As to the disposition of lands there. 1. Our purpose is, to build one principal town, which by reason of situation, must in all probability be considerable for merchandize, trade, and fishery, into those parts. It is designed to be placed upon a neck or point of rich land called *Ambo-point*, lying on *Raritan-River*, and pointing to *Sandy-Hook-Bay*, and near the place where ships in that great harbour commonly ride at anchor; a scheme of which is already drawn. 2. For encouragement of servants, &c. we allow the same priviledges provided in the concessions at first. 3. Such who are desirous to purchase lands in this province, free from all charge, and to pay down their purchase money here for any quantity of acres; or that desire

fire to take up lands there upon small quit-rents to be reserved, shall have grants to them and their heirs on reasonable terms. Those who desire to transport themselves into those parts before they purchase, if any thing there present to their satisfaction, we doubt not but the terms of purchase will be so encouraging, as may engage them to settle in that colony, our purpose being to dispatch persons thither with whom they may treat, and who shall have our full power in the premises. As for passage to this province, ships are going hence, as well in winter as summer, *Sandy-Hook-Bay* being never frozen. The price is 5 *l.* per head, as well master as servants, who are above 10 years of age, all under 10 and not children at the breast, pay 50 *s.* sucking children nothing, carriage of goods is 40 *s.* per tun or less. The chief time for passage is from *Midsummer* to the end of *September*, when many *Virginia* and *Maryland* ships are going into those parts, and such who take then their voyage arrive usually in good time to plant corn for next summer. The goods to be carried there are all sorts of apparel and household stuff, also utensils for husbandry and building; linen and woollen cloths and stuff for apparel, &c. which are fit for merchandize in the country and that to good advantage. Lastly tho' by being already considerably inhabited it may afford many conveniencies to strangers of which unpeopled countries are destitute, as lodging, victualing, &c. yet in their settlement they must have their winter as well as summer-labour, before they reap; and 'till their plantations are cleared, must expect the muscato flies, gnats and such like, may in hot weather give them disturbance, where people provide not against them, which as land is cleared are less troublesome. The

The South and South-west part of *New-Jersey* lying on the sea and *Delaware* river is called *West-Jersey*: It hath all the excellencies of the other, and may be made one of the best colonies in *America* for the situation, air, and soil; the ports, creeks, good harbours and havens being not inferior to any, having 30 navigable creeks at a convenient distance upon the sea, and that stately river of *Delaware*, the shores whereof are generally deep and bold. The *English* buy the lands of the natives, and give them real satisfaction, whereby they are assured of their love and friendship for ever, and the poor creatures are never the worse, but much better as themselves confess, being now supplied by trade with all they want; hunting and fishing as they did before except in inclosed or planted ground, bringing home to the *English* 7 or 8 fat bucks in a day. There is a town called *Burlington*, which will quickly be a place of great trade; their orchards are so laden with fruit, that the very branches have been torn away; peaches in such plenty that they bring them home in carts; they are delicate fruit, and hang like onions upon ropes; they receive 40 bushels of good *English* wheat for one bushel sown; cherries, fowl, and fish great plenty, several unknown in *England*. There are likewise bears, wolves, foxes, rattlesnakes, and other creatures, the *Indians* bringing such skins to sell; but I traveled hundreds of miles, yet to my knowledge never saw one except two rattle-snakes, and I killed them both, so that the fear is more than the hurt; neither are we troubled with the muscato fly, our land lying high and healthy, and they are in a boggy ground, with reasonable care there may in a few years be horses, beef,

beef, pork, flour, bisket, and pease to spare; also honey, wax, silk, hemp, flax, hops, wood, rape-seed, madder, pot-ashes, anni-seed, and salt, hides, raw or tanned, there is a large vast creature called a moose, whose skins are made into excellent buff, besides pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, &c. For furs there are beaver, black fox, and otter, with other sorts. The tobacco is excellent upon the river *Delaware*. There may be good fishing for cod and cusk, several having caught plenty of well grown fish. Upon the whole this province affords all for the necessity, conveniency, or profit and pleasure of human life, and it may be reasonably expected, that this country, with the rest of *America*, may in a few ages be thoroughly peopled with christians. I shall conclude with the prophecy of the pious Mr. *George Herbert*, many years since.

Religion stands on tiptoe in our land,
Ready to pass to the *American* strand,
When height of malice and prodigious lusts,
Impudent sinning, witchcraft and distrusts,
(The mark of future bane) shall fill our cup,
Unto the brim, and make our measure up,
When *Sein* shall swallow *Tyber* and the *Thames*,
Lye in them both pollutes her streams;
When *Italy* of us shall have her will,
And all her calendar of sins fulfil;
Whereby one may foretell what sins next year,
Shall both in *France* and *England* domineer,
Then shall religion to *America* flee,
They have their time of gospel even as we.

C H A P. VII.

A View of PENNSYLVANIA.

IT is the *Jus Gentium*, or law of nations that whatever waste or uncultured country is the discovery of any prince, it is the right of that prince who was at the charge of that discovery; now this province is a member of that part of *America*, which the king of *England's* ancestors, have been at the charge of discovering, and which they have taken care to preserve and improve: And king *Charles II.* upon the petition of *Wm. Penn, Esq.*; (wherein he set forth his father's services, his own sufferings and his losses in relation to his father's estate) in consideration thereof made him a grant of all that tract of land in *America* call'd *Pennsylvania*. The description of this province cannot be better given than by *Wm. Penn* himself, who sent the following account from off the place in a letter dated from *Philadelphia, August 16, 1683.* For this province, its soil, air, water, seasons and product, both natural and artificial, is not to be despised. The land containeth divers sorts of earth, as sand yellow and black, poor and rich, also gravel both loomy and dusty, and in some places a vast fat earth, like our best vales in *England*, especially by inland brooks and rivers, God in his wisdom having ordered it so, that the advantages of the country are divided, the back-lands being richer than those by navigable waters, we have another soil, of a black hazel mould, upon a rocky-bottom. The air is sweet and clear, the heavens serene, and rarely overcast, and as the woods come to be more cleared, it will refine. The waters are good, for the rivers and
brooks

brooks have mostly gravel-bottoms, and in number hardly credible. We have also mineral waters (that operate, as *Barnet* and *Nornhall*) 2 miles from *Philadelphia*. For the seasons of the year, having by God's goodness lived over the coldest and hottest, that the oldest liver in the province can remember, I can say something, 1. Of the fall, for then I came in; I found it from *Oct.* 24 to the beginning of *Dec.* as usually in *England.* in *Sept.* or rather like an *English* mild spring. From *Dec.* to *March*, we had sharp frosty weather; not foul, thick nor black, as our north-east winds bring in *England*; but a sky clear as in summer, and the air dry, cold, piercing and hungry, yet I wore no more cloaths than in *England.* The reason of this cold is given from the great lakes fed by the fountains of *Canada.* The winter before was mild, scarce any ice at all, while this for a few days froze up our great river, *Delaware.* From that month to *June*, we enjoyed a sweet spring, no gust, but gentle showers and a fine sky. Yet the winds here as there, are inconstant spring and fall. From thence to this present, which ended the summer, we have had extraordinary heats yet mitigated by cold breezes. The wind that ruleth the summer season is the south-west; but spring, fall and winter, it is rare to want the wholesome north-west 7 days together; whatever mists, fogs, or vapours foul the heavens by east or south winds, in 2 hours are blown away; the one is always followed by the other. A remedy that seems to have peculiar providence in it to the inhabitants; the multitude of trees yet standing, being liable to retain mists and vapours, and yet not one quarter so thick as I expected.

The

The natural produce of the country, of vegetables, is, trees, fruits, plants, flowers. The trees of most note, are, the black walnut, cedar, cypress, chestnut, poplar, gumwood, hickory, sassafrax, ash, beech, and oak of divers sorts, as red, white, and black; *Spanish* chestnut and swamp, the most durable of all; of all which there is plenty.

The fruits in the woods, are the black and white mulberry, chestnut, walnut, plumbs, strawberries, cranberries, hurtleberries, and grapes of divers sorts. The great red grape, called by ignorance fox-grape (because of the relish it hath with unskilful palates) is in itself extraordinary, and by art may be made an excellent wine, little inferior to the frontiniack; and not much unlike it in taste, ruddiness set aside. There is a white kind of muskadel, and a little black grape, like the cluster grape of *England*. Here are peaches good and in great quantities, not an *Indian* plantation without them; but whether naturally, I know not, however one might have them by bushels for little, they make a pleasant drink, and are not inferior to any peach in *England*, except the true *Newington*. 'Tis disputable, whether to sell to fining the fruits of the country, especially the grapes, by art or send for foreign stems and sets already approved; it seems reasonable, that not only a thing thrive's best where it naturally grows; but will hardly be equalled by another species, that doth not naturally grow there.

The natural produce of the country, is wheat, barley, oats, rye, pease, beans, squashes, pumkins, water-melons, musk-melons, and all herbs, and roots in our gardens in *England*. Of living creatures; fish, fowl, and the beasts of the woods, here are of divers sorts, for food as well as profit, the elk as big as a small ox, deer, bigger than ours, beaver,

beaver, racoon, rabbits, squirrels, and some eat young bear and commend it. Of fowl of the land, there is the turkey (40 and 50 pounds weight) pheasants, heath-birds, pigeons, and partridges. Of the water the swan, the goose, white and grey brands, ducks, teal, snipe, and curlew, in great numbers; but the duck and teal excel, nor so good have I ever eaten in other countries. Of fish, there is the sturgeon, herring, rock, shad, cathead, sheephead, eel, salt, perch, roch; and in inland rivers, trout, some say salmon above the falls. Of shell-fish, we have oysters, crab, cockles, conocks, and muscles; some oysters six inches long, and one sort of cockles as big as the stewing oysters, they make a rich broth. The creatures, for profit, only by skin or fur natural to those parts, are the wild-cat, panther, otter, wolf, fox, fisher, mink, musk-rat; and of the water, the whale for oil, of which we have good store. We have no want of horses, some very good and shapely enough; two ships have been freighted to *Barbadoes* with horses, and pipe-staves. Here is also plenty of cows, cattle and some sheep; the people plow with oxen. There are divers plants that we had occasion to prove by swellings, burnings, cuts, to be of great virtue, suddenly curing the patient; and for smell several, especially the wild-mirtle; the other I know not what to call, the woods are adorned with lovely flowers, for colour, greatness, figure, and variety.

The natives for their persons are generally tall, straight, well built, and of singular proportion; they tread strong and clever, and walk with a lofty chin. Of complexion black, but by design as the gypsies in *England*, they grease themselves with bears fat clarified, and using no defence against

fun or weather, must needs be swarthy; their eye little and black, the thick lip and flat noses, so frequent with the *East-Indians* and *Blacks* are not common; for I have seen comely european like faces among them; and truly an *Italian* complexion hath not much more of the white, and the noses of several of them have as much of the *Roman*. Their language is lofty, yet narrow, but like the hebrew, in signification full, like short-hand in writing; one word serveth in the place of three, and the rest are supplied by the understanding of the hearer: Imperfect in their tenses, wanting their moods, participles, adverbs, conjunctions, interjections. I have made it my business to understand it, that I might not want an interpreter, and I know not a language that is spoken in europe, that hath words of more sweetness or greatness, in accent and emphasis than theirs; for instance, *Octorockon*, *Rancocas*, *Oricton*, *Shakamazon*, *Poquefin*, all which are names of places, and have grandeur in them: Of words of sweetness, *Anna* is mother, *Iffimus* a brother, *Netap* friend, *Usque* ore very good, *Ponc* bread, *metse* eat, *matta* no, *batta* to have, *payo* to come. *Sepassen*, *Passejoin*, *Tamade*, *Secane*, *Menanse*, *Secrataereus*, are the names of places. If one ask them for any thing they have not, they will answer, *matta ne batta*, which to translate is, not I have, instead of, I have not.

Of their customs and manners there is much to be said, I will begin with children: So soon as they are born they wash them in water, and while very young, and in cold weather, plunge them in the rivers to harden and embolden them. Having wrapp'd them in a clout, they lay them on a straight

thin

thin board, a little more than the length and breadth of the child, and swaddle it fast to make it strait; wherefore all *Indians* have flat heads; and thus they carry them on their backs. The children will go at 9 months commonly; they wear only a small coat round their waist 'till big; if boys they go a fishing 'till ripe for the woods, which is about 15, then they hunt, and after having given some proofs of their man-hood, by a good return of skins, they may marry, else it is a shame to think of a wife. The girls stay with their mothers, and help to hoe the ground, plant corn, and carry burthens; for the wives are the true servants of their husbands; otherwise the men are very affectionate to them. When the young women are fit for marriage, they wear something upon their heads for advertisement, but so as their faces are hardly to be seen, but when they please: The age they marry at, if women, is about 13 and 14; if men 17 and 18, they are rarely older; their houses are mats, or barks of trees, set on poles like an *English* barn, hardly higher than a man; they lye on reeds or grass. In travel they lodge in woods about a great fire, with the mantle of duffils they wear by day wrapped about them, and boughs. Their diet is maize of *Indian* corn, sometimes roasted in the ashes, sometimes beaten and boiled, which they call *Homine*; they also make cakes not unpleasant to eat; and have several sorts of beans and pease of good nourishment. If an european comes to see them, or calls for lodgings at their house or *Wigwam*, they give him the best place, and first cut. If they come to visit us, they salute us with an *It ab*, which is, good

good be to you, and set them down on the ground close to their heels, their legs upright ; may be they speak not a word, but observe all passages ; if you give them any thing to eat or drink, well, for they will not ask ; and be it little or much, if it be with kindness are pleased, else they go away fullen, but say nothing. They are great concealers of their own resentments, brought to it by the revenge practised among them ; a tragical instance fell out since I came here : A king's daughter thinking herself slighted by her husband, in suffering another women to lie between them, rose up went out, plucked a root out of the ground, and eat it, upon which she immediately died ; and for which he made an offering to her kindred for atonement and liberty of marriage ; as two others did to the kindred of their wives, that died a natural death ; for till widowers have done so, they must not marry again. Some of the young women are said to take undue liberty before marriage for a portion, but when married, chaste ; when with child, they know their husbands no more, 'till delivered ; and during their month touch no meat but with a stick, least they should defile it. Nor do their husbands frequent them, 'till that time is expired. But in liberality they excel, nothing is too good for their friend, give them a fine gun, coat, or other thing, it may pass 20 hands before it sticks ; light of heart, strong affections, but soon spend ; the most merry creatures that live ; feast and dance perpetually ; they never have much nor want much : Wealth circulateth like blood, all parts partake ; and though none shall want what another hath, yet exact observers of property. Some king's have sold, others presented me with
several

several parcels of land, the pay or presents I made them were not hoarded by the particular owners, but the neighbouring kings and their clans being present when the goods were brought out, the parties chiefly concerned, consulted what and to whom they should give them: To every king then by the hands of a person for that work appointed, is a proportion sent so sorted and folded, and with that gravity that is admirable. Then that king subdivideth it in like manner among his dependants, they hardly leaving themselves an equal share with one of their subjects, and at festivals, at their common meals, the kings distribute to themselves last. They care for little, because they want little, and a little contents them: If they are ignorant of our pleasures they are also free from our pains. They are not disquieted with bills of lading or exchange, nor perplexed with chancery suits, and exchequer reckonings. We sweat and toil to live, their pleasure feeds them; I mean their hunting, fishing, and fowling, and this table is spread every where, they eat twice a day, morning and evening, their seats and tables are on the ground. Since the europeans came, they are great lovers of strong liquor, rum especially, and for it change the richest of their skins and furs; if heated with liquors, are restless 'till they have enough to sleep; this is their cry, some more and I will go to sleep, but when drunk the wretchedest spectacle in the world. In sickness impatient to be cured, and for it give any thing, especially for their children, to whom they are extremely natural; they drink at those times a pizan or decoction of some roots in spring-water, and if they eat flesh, it must
be

be the female of any creature; if they die, they bury them with their apparel, and the nearest of kin flings in a token of their love: Their mourning is blacking of their faces for a year; they are choice of the graves of their dead, and heap up the fallen earth with great exactness. These poor people are under dark night in the things of religion, yet they believe a god and immortality; for they say, there is a king that made them, who dwells in a glorious country to the southward of them, and that the souls of the good shall go thither, where they shall live again. Their sacrifice is their first fruits; the first and fattest buck goeth to the fire, with a mournful ditty of him that performeth the ceremony, but with such labour of body, that he will even sweat to a foam. The other part is their cantico, performed by round dances, with words, songs, and shouts; two in the middle begin, and by singing and drumming on a board, direct the chorus: Their postures in their dance are very antick, but all keep measure with equal earnestness, but great appearance of joy. In the fall when the corn cometh in, they feast one another; there have been two great festivals already to which all come that will, I was at one myself, their entertainment was in a green seat by a spring under some shady trees, and 20 bucks, with hot cakes of new corn, both wheat and beans, in a new square form, in the leaves of the stem, and bake them in the ashes and after that they fall to dance. But they that go, must carry a small present of their money, it may be six pence, which is made of the bone of a fish; the black is with them as gold, the white silver, they call it all *Wampum*.

Their

Their government is by kings, which they call sachem, by succession, but always by the mother's side ; for instance the children of him that is now king will not succeed, but his brother by the mother, or the children of his sister, whose sons (and after them the children of his daughters) will reign, for no woman inherits ; the reason for this way of descent is, that their issue might not be spurious. Every king hath his council, consisting of all the old and wise men of his nation, which perhaps is 200 people ; nothing of moment is undertaken, be it war, peace, selling of land or traffick, without advising with them, and with the young men too. It is admirable to consider how powerful the kings are, and yet how they move by the breath of their people. I have had occasion to be in council with them upon treaties for land, and to adjust the terms of trade, their order is thus ; the king sits in the middle of a half-moon, and hath his council, the old and wise on each hand ; behind him sit the younger fry, in the same figure. Having resolved on their business, the king ordered one of them to speak to me ; he stood up, and in the name of his king saluted me, then took me by the hand and told me, " That he was ordered by his king to speak to me, and that now it was not he, but the king that spoke, because what he should say, was the king's mind. He first prayed me to excuse them that they had not complied with me the last time ; he feared there might be some fault in the interpreter, being neither *Indian* nor *English*, besides it was the *Indian* custom to deliberate, and take up much time in council, before they resolve ; and that if the young people and owners of the land had been as ready as he, I had not met with

with so much delay." Having thus introduced his matter, he fell to the bounds of the land they had agreed to dispose of and the price (which is now little and dear, that which would have bought 20 mile, not buying now 2.) During the time this person spoke, not a man was observed to whisper or smile, the old grave, the young reverend in their deportment, they speak little, but fervently, and with elegance: I never saw more natural sagacity, considering them without the help, (I was going to say the spoil) of tradition; and he will deserve the name of wise that outwits them in any treaty they understand. When the purchase was agreed, and promises passed between us of kindness and good neighbourhood, and that the *Indians* and *English* must live in love as long as the sun gave light. Which done, another made a speech to the *Indians*, in the names of the sachmakers, or kings, first to tell them what was done, next to charge and command them, 'To love the christians, and particularly live in peace with me, and the people under my government: That many governors had been in the river, but that none had come but myself to live and stay here before; and having now such an one that had treated them well, they should never do him nor his any wrong; at every sentence of which they shouted and said, *Amen*, in their way.

Their justice is pecuniary: In case of any wrong or evil fact, be it murder itself, they atone by feasts and presents of their *Wampum*, proportioned to the quality of the offence against the person injured, or sex: For if they kill a woman they pay double, because she beareth children, which men cannot do. It is rare they fall out, if sober; and if

if drunk, they forgive it, saying, it was the drink, and not the man that abused them. We have agreed, that in all differences six of each side shall end the matter; don't abuse them, but let them have justice, and you will win them; the worst is, that they are the worse for the christians, who have propagated their vices, and yielded them tradition for ill, and not for good things. But as low an ebb as they were at, and as inglorious as their condition looks, the christians have outlived their light, with all their pretensions to an higher manifestation: What good then might not a good people graft, where there is so distinct a knowledge left between good and evil,

For their original. - I believe them of the *Jewish* race, of the stock of the ten tribes: For, 1. They were to go to a land, not planted or known, which to be sure *Asia* and *Africa* were, if not *Europe*; and he that intended that extraordinary judgment upon them, might make the passage not uneasy to them, from the east part of *Asia* to the west of *America*. 2. I find them of like countenance, and their children of so lively a resemblance, that a man would think himself in Duke's palace, or *Berry-street*, in *London*. 3. They agree in rites, they reckon by moons, offer their first fruits, have a kind of a feast of tabernacles, are said to lay their altar upon 12 stones, their mourning a year, customs of women, with many things that do not now occur.

The first planters in these parts were the *Dutch*, and soon after them the *Swedes* and *Fins*. The *Dutch* applied themselves to traffick, the *Swedes* and *Fins*, to husbandry. There were disputes between them some years, the *Dutch* looking upon
F them

A View of Pennsylvania.

them as intruders on their purchase and possession, which was finally ended in the surrender made by *J. Riving* the *Suedes* governor, to *Peter Styresjan* governor for the states of *Holland*, Anno 1655. The *Dutch* inhabit mostly those parts upon or near the bay, and the *Suedes* the freshes of the river *Delaware*. They are a plain, strong, industrious people, yet have made no great progress in culture or propagation of fruit-trees, as if they desired rather enough, than plenty of traffick. But I presume the *Indians* made them the more careless by furnishing them with the means of profit, to wit, skins and furs, for rum, and such strong liquor. They kindly received me, as well as the *Englisch*, who were few, before the people concerned with me came among them: I must needs commend their respect to authority, and kind behaviour to the *Englisch*, they do not degenerate from the old friendship between both kingdoms. As they are proper and strong of body, so they have fine children, and almost every house full, rare to find one without 3 or 4 boys, and as many girls, some 6, 7, or 8 sons: And few young men more sober and laborious. The *Dutch* have a meeting place for religious worship at *New-Castle*, and the *Suedes* 3, one at *Christiana*, one at *Tenecum*, and one at *Wicco*, within half a mile of this town.

As to the condition we are in, and what settlement we have made, it is thus: The country is bounded on the east by the river and bay of *Delaware*, and the eastern sea, it hath the advantage of many creeks or rivers, that run into the bay, some navigable for great ships, some for small craft; the most eminent *Christiana*, *Brandywine*, *Skilpot*, and *Skulkill*; any of which have

room to lay up the royal navy of *England*, being from 4 to 8 fathom water. The lesser creek or rivers convenient for sloops of good burthen are, *Lewes*, *Maspilion*, *Cedar*, *Dover*, *Cranbrook*, *Fewersham*, and *George's blow*, and *Chichester*, *Chester*, *Tiacawny*, *Pemmapecka*, *Perequeffin*, *Neshime-neck*, and *Pemberry* in the freshes, many lesser that admit boats and shallops. Our people are mostly settled upon the upper rivers which are pleasant and sweet, and generally bounded with good lands. The planted part of the province and territories is cast into six counties, *Philadelphia*, *Buckingham*, *Chester*, *Newcastle*, *Kent*, and *Sussex*, containing above 4000 souls. Two general assemblies have been held, and with such concord and dispatch, that they sat but 3 weeks, and at last 70 laws were past without one dissent in material things; and I cannot forget their singular respect to me in this infancy of things, who by their own private expences, so considered mine for the publick, as to present me with an impost upon certain goods imported and exported; which after my acknowledgments of their affection, I did as freely remit to the province and the traders of it. And for the well government, courts of justice are established in every country, with proper officers, justices, sheriffs, clerks, constables, &c. held every two months. But to prevent law-suits, there are three peace-makers chosen by each country-court, as common arbitrators, to hear and end differences betwixt man and man; and spring and fall there is a court in each country, to regulate the affairs of orphans and widows.

Philadelphia is laid out to the great content of those interested therein: The situation is a neck

of land between two navigable rivers *Delaware* and *Skunkill*, whereby it hath two fronts upon the waters, each a mile, and two from river to river. *Delaware* is a glorious river, but the *Skunkill* being 100 miles boatable above the falls, and its course north-east toward the fountain of *Susquabannah* (that tends to the heart of the province, and both sides our own) it is like to be a part of the settlement of this age, in which those who are purchasers of me will find their names and interest. But this I will say for the good providence of God, that of all the many places I have seen in the world, I remember not one better, so that it seems appointed for a town, whether we regard the rivers, or the conveniency of the coves, docks, springs, the loftiness and soundness of the land and the air, held by the people of those parts to be very good. It is advanced within less than a year above 80 houses and cottages, where merchants and handicrafts are following their vocations as fast as they can, while the countrymen are close at their farms; some got a little winter-corn in the ground last season, and the generality had a handsome summer-crop, and are preparing for the winter-corn. They reaped their barley this year in *May*, and wheat in the month following; so that there is time for another crop of divers things before the winter season. We are daily in hopes of shipping to add to our number; for blessed be God here is both room and accommodation for them; the stories of our necessities being either the fear of our friends or the scare-crows of our enemies; for the greatest hardship we have suffered hath been salt meat, which by fowl in winter, and fish in summer with some poultry, lamb, mutton, veal, and plenty of venison
the

the best part of the year, hath been made very passible. I bleſs God, I am fully satisfied in it; for I find that particular content which hath always attended me, where God in his providence hath made it my place and service to reside. You cannot imagine my station can be at present free of more than ordinary business and as much I may say, it is a troublesome work, but the method things are putting in, will facilitate the charge, and give an easier motion to the administration of affairs.

The city of *Philadelphia* extends from river to river 2 miles, and in breadth near a mile; and the governor hath freely given them their respective lots in the city, without defalcation of any of their quantities of purchased lands, and as it is now placed between 2 navigable rivers 6 or 8 fathom deep, close to the city, and the land of the city level, dry and wholesome, such a situation is scarce to be parallel'd.

The city consists of a large front street to each river, and a high street (near the middle) from front to front, of 100 feet broad, and a broad street in the middle, from side to side of the like breadth. In the city is a square of 10 acres; at each end are to be houses for publick affairs, as a meeting-house, assembly or state-house, market-house, school-house, and several other buildings for publick concerns. There are also in each quarter a square of 8 acres, to be for the like uses as *Moorfields* in *London*, and 8 streets (besides the high-street) that run from front to front, and 20 streets (besides the broad-street) that runs cross the city from side to side, all 50 feet broad.

C H A P. VIII.

A View of MARYLAND.

THIS province is bounded north with *Pennsylvania*, east by *Delaware* bay, and the *Atlantic* ocean, south by *Virginia*, from whence parted by the river *Potomack*, *Chesapeake*-bay is the passage for ships both into this country and *Virginia*, and runs thro' the middle of *Maryland*, being navigable near 200 miles into the land in which fall divers considerable rivers. The climate is agreeable to the *English*, since the ground is cleared from woods, which formerly caused unhealthiness, neither is the heat extreme in summer, being much qualified by the cool winds from the sea, and refreshing showers ; and the winter so moderate as doth no way incommode the inhabitants. It is seated between 37 and 40 deg. north, and was discovered at the same time with *Virginia*. Our first discoverers relate many strange rites, and ceremonies used by the native *Indians*, Mr. T. H. an *Englishman* writes, they believe there are many gods, which they call *Montoac*, but of different sorts and degrees, yet that there is one only chief and great god, which hath been from all eternity, who (they say) when he proposed to make the world, created first other gods of a principal order, to be as means and instruments used in the creation, and then the sun and moon, and stars as petty gods : Out of the waters they affirm all the diversity of creatures were made, and for mankind, that a woman was made first, who by one of the gods conceived and brought forth children, but know not how long since, having

having no arithmetick nor records, but only tradition from father to son : They make the images of their gods in the shapes of men, placing one at least in their houses or temples, where they worship, pray, sing, and make offerings.

They believe that after this life, the soul shall be disposed of according to its work here, either to the habitation of the gods to enjoy perpetual happiness, or to a great pit or hole in their country toward sun-set (which they think the farthest part in the world) there to be burnt continually. This place they call *Popogusso*, and relate that the grave of one who was buried was seen the next day to move ; so his body was taken up again, who then revived and declared that his soul was very near entering into *Popogusso*, had not one of the gods saved him, and suffered him to return and warn his friends to avoid that terrible place. Another being taken up related, “ That his soul was alive whilst his body was in the grave, and had been traveling in a long broad way, on both sides whereof grew delicate trees bearing excellent fruits, and at length arrived to the most curious houses, where he met his father that was dead before, who charged him to go back, and tell his friends what good they were to do to enjoy the pleasures of this place, and then to return to him again.” Whatever tricks or subtilties the priests use, the vulgar are hereby respectful to their governors, are careful of their actions, tho’ in criminal causes they inflict punishments according to the quality of the offence. They are great necromancers, and account our fireworks, guns, and writing to be works of God rather than men. When one of their kings was sick, he sent to the *English* to pray for him ; some

of them imagine we are not mortal men, nor born of women, but an old generation revived, and that there are more of us yet to come to kill their nation, and take their places, who are at present invisibly in the air without bodies, and that at their intercession they cause those of their nation to die who wrong the *English*.

Their idol they place in the inner room of their house, of whom they relate incredible stories; they carry it with them to the wars, and ask counsel thereof as the *Romans* did of their oracles. They sing songs as they march toward battle instead of drums and trumpets; their wars are exceeding bloody, and have wasted the people very much. A certain king called *Piemacum*, having invited many men and women of the *Secorans*, to a feast, whilst they were merry and praying before their idol, came upon them and slew them. When one of their kings had conspired against the *English* a chief man about him said, *That we were the servants of God, and not subject to be destroyed by them, and when we were dead we could do them more hurt than when alive.* One *Owen Griffin* an eye-witness tells of their ceremonies: 'The eldest among them riseth upright, the rest sitting still and looking about he cries, *Barw Warw*, then the women fall down and lie upon the ground, and repeating *Barw Warw* altogether, fall to stamping furiously with both feet round the fire, making the ground shake with dreadful outcries, thrusting fire-brands into the earth; and then ceasing a while, of a sudden they begin as before, stamping 'till the younger sort fetched many stones from the shore, of which every man took one, and first beat upon them with their fire-sticks, and then beat the earth
with

with all their strength above two hours ; after which, they that had wives withdrew themselves with them severally into the woods ; this seemed to be their evening devotion. When they have obtained some great victory, they make a great fire, and encompassing the same, man and woman together, make a great noise with rattles in their hands. Once a year they hold a great festival, meeting together, out of divers villages, each having a character on his back to shew whose subject he is : The place where they meet is spacious, and round about are posts carved, the top like a nun's-head : In the midst are three of the fairest virgins lovingly embracing and clasping each other ; about this image and artificial circle they dance in their savage manner. Their chief idol called *Kiwasa* is of wood four foot high, the face resembling the inhabitants of *Florida*, painted flesh colour, the breast white, with strings of beads about his neck : This idol is the keeper of the dead bodies of their kings, which are advanced on a scaffold 9 or 10 foot high, this *Kiwasa* or guardian being placed near them, and underneath lives a priest who mumbleth his devotions night and day.

The country is generally plain and even, the soil rich and fertil, naturally producing all commodities found in *New-England*, as to fish, fruits, plants, roots, &c. The chief trade of the *English* there is tobacco, 100 sail of ships having in one year traded thither from *England*, and the neighbouring *English* plantations. It is divided into ten counties, in each a court is held every two months for little matters, with appeal to the provincial court at *St. Maries*, which is the principal town seated on *St. George's* river, and beautified with

several well built houses. This province is granted by patent to the L. *Baltimore* and his heirs, with many civil and military prerogatives and jurisdictions, as conferring honours, coining money, &c. paying yearly as an acknowledgment to the king and his successors, two *Indian* arrows at *Windsor* castle upon *Easter Tuesday*. The L. *Baltimore* hath his residence at *Mattapny* 8 miles from *St. Maries* a pleasant seat, tho' the general assemblies and courts are kept at *St. Maries*; and for encouraging people to settle here, his lordship and the assembly have established laws for security of the inhabitants, with toleration to all that profess faith in *Christ*.



C H A P. IX.

A View of VIRGINIA.

THIS country with the other adjoining coasts was discovered by *Sebastian Cabot*, with his *English* mariners in 1497; and so justly claimed by *England*. It was afterward visited by *Sir Francis Drake*, and called *Virginia* by *Sir W. Rawleigh*, in honour of virgin *Q. Elizabeth*. In 1603, some persons at *Bristol* by leave from *Sir W. Rawleigh*, who had the propriety thereof, made a voyage thither, and discovered *Whitson* bay in 42 degrees. The people used snake-skins of 6 foot long for girdles, and were ravished with the musick of a guitar boy, dancing in a ring about him. They were more afraid of two *English* males than of 20 men. In 1607, *Sir J. Popham* and others, settled a plantation at the mouth of the river *Sagadahoc*. The captain *James Davis* chose a small place,

place, almost an island to sit down in, where having heard a sermon, read their patent and laws, and built a fort, and sailed further up the river and country, and encountred with an island, where was a great fall of water over which, they holed their boat with a rope, and came to another fall, shallow, swift, and unpassible; they found the country stored with white and red grapes, hops, onions, garlick, oaks, walnuts, and the soil good, the head of the river being in about 45 deg. north. They called this fort *St. George*, *Capt. G. Popham*, being president. The people seemed much affected with our mens devotions, and would say *K. James* was a good king, and his God a good God, but our god a naughty god, which is the name of the evil spirit that haunts them every new moon, and makes them worship for fear, he commanded the *Indians* not to come near the *English*, threatening some to kill them, and to inflict sickness upon others, if they disobeyed him, beginning with two of their sagamors or kings children, affirming he had power to do the like against the *English*, and would execute it against them the next new moon. The natives told our men of cannibals, near *Sagadahob*, with teeth 3 inches long, but they saw them not. In *January* they had in the space of 7 hours, thunder, lightning, rain, frost and snow, all in abundance; they found a bath 2 miles about, so hot, they could not drink it. One of the savages for a straw-hat and a knife, stript himself of his cloathing of beaver-skins, worth in *England* 50 or 30. to present to the president, leaving only a flap to cover his nudities.

About this time *Capt. Gosnold* set sail for *Virginia*, and being arrived there, soon after by the industry

duttry of Capt. *Smith* *James-Town* was built, the savages supplying their necessities, which was very extreme ; the winter approaching, they had cranes, swans, geese, ducks, pease, and wild beasts, as bevers, otters, martins, and black foxes, upon which they daily feasted ; but in the discovery of *Chickabamine* river ; *G. Coffon* was surprized, and *Smith* with two others beset with 200 savages, his men slain, and himself taken prisoner in a quagmire ; but after a month he procured his liberty, and was in great esteem among them, being extremely pleased with his discourses of God, nature, and art, and had royal entertainment from *Powhatan* one of their emperors, who sat in state upon his bed of mats, his pillow of leather embroidered with pearl and white beads, attired with a robe of skins like an *Irish* mantle ; at his head sat an handsome young woman, and another at his feet, and on each side the room 30 others, their heads and shoulders painted red, with a great chain of white beads about their necks, and a robe of skins ; before these sat his chief men in their orders : In this place or harbour, one *Neruport* who accompanied Capt. *Smith* gave the emperor a boy, in requital whereof *Powhatan* bestowed on him *Nomanteck* his servant ; yet this *Powhatan* treacherously contrived the murder of 16 of our men, who was happily prevented by Capt. *Smith*, who seized another of their kings, and so procured peace from them on his own terms.

This *Powhatan* had about 30 kings under him, his treasure consisted of skins, copper, pearls, beads, and the like, kept on purpose against the time of his burial in a house 60 yards long, frequented only by priests ; at the four corners stood 4 images as centinels,

centinels, a bear, dragon, leopard, and a giant. He hath as many women as he pleases, whom when he is weary of he bestows upon his favourites; his will, and the customs of his country are his laws; malefactors are punished by broiling to death, inccompassed with fire and other tortures; Mr. *White* relates, that about 10 miles from *James-Town*, one of their kings made a feast in the woods, the people were monstrously painted, some like black devils, with horns, and their hair loose of divers colours; they continued 2 days dancing in a circle of a quarter of a mile about, 4 in a rank, in two companies, using several antick tricks, the king leading the dance; all in the midst had black horns on their heads and green boughs in their hands, next whom were 4 or 5 principal men differently painted, who with clubs beat those forward that tired in the dance, 'till they were neither able to go nor stand, they made a hellish noise, and every one throwing away his bough, ran clapping their hands up into a tree, and tearing down a branch fell into their order again. Then 15 boys between 10 and 15 years old, painted white, were brought forth to the people, who spent the forenoon in dancing and singing about them with rattles; then the children were fetched away the women weeping and passionately crying out, providing moss, mats, and dry wood, making wreaths for their heads, and decking their hair with leaves, after which they were all cast in a valley as dead, where a great feast was made for all the company for two hours, then they fell again into a circle and danced about the youths, causing a fire to be made upon an altar, which our men thought designed to sacrifice them to the devil, but it was a mistake, and the

the *Indians* deluded our men by false stories, one denying and another affirming the same thing, being either ignorant or unwilling to discover the devilish mysteries of their religion. Capt *Smith* says, that a king being demanded the meaning of this sacrifice, answered, That the children were not all dead, but that *Okee* or the devil, did suck the blood from their left breast, 'till some of them died, but the rest were kept in the wilderness 'till 9 months were expired, during which they must not converse with any, and of these were made priests and conjurers. They think these sacrifices so necessary, that if omitted, they believe their *Okee* devil, and other gods, would hinder them of deer, turkies, corn or fish, and make a great slaughter among them. They imagine their priests after death go beyond the mountains toward the sun-setting, and remain there continually in the shape of their *Okee*, having their heads painted with oil, and finely trimmed with feathers, furnished with beads, hatchets, copper, and tobacco, never ceasing to dance and sing with the predecessors; yet they suppose the common people shall die like the wild beasts, and never live after death: Some of their priests were so far convinced, that they declared they believed our god exceeds theirs as much as our guns did their bows and arrows, and sent many presents to the president, entreating him to pray to his god for rain, for their god would not send them any. By break of day, before they eat or drink, the men, women, and children, above ten years old, run into the water, and there wash 'till the sun rise, then they offer sacrifice to it, stewing tobacco on the land and water, repeating the same ceremonies at

at sun-set. *G. Casson* was sacrificed (as they thought) to the devil, being stript naked and bound to two stakes with his back against a great fire, after which they ript up his belly and burnt his bowels, drying his flesh to the bones, which they kept in a by-room; many other *English* were cruelly and treacherously killed by them, tho' perhaps not sacrificed, and none had escaped, if their ambushes had but succeeded. *Powhatan* invited Capt. *Ratcliff*, and 30 others to trade for corn, and bringing them within his ambush murdered them all.

One *Tomocomo*, an *Indian*, and councillor to one of their kings, came into *England* in the reign of king *James I* who landing in the west, was surprized at our plenty of corn and trees, imagining we ventured in their country to supply these defects; he began then to number the men he met with, but his arithmetick soon failed him. He related, that *Okee*, their god did often appear in his temple, to which purpose four of their priests go into the house, and use strange words and gestures, eight more are called in, to whom he discovers what his will is; upon which they depend in all their proceedings, as in taking journey's or the like, sometime when they resolve to go on hunting, he by some known token will direct where they shall find game, who follow his directions, and oft succeed therein; he appears like a handsome young *Indian* with long black hair; after he has staid with his twelve confederates some time, he ascends into the air from whence he came. The natives think it a disgrace to fear death, so when they must die, do it resolutely, as it happened to one who robb'd an *Englishman*, and was by

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Powhatan, upon complaint, fetch'd sixty miles from the place where he lay concealed, and by this *Tomocomo* executed in the presence of the *English*, his brains being knockt out without the least shew of fear.

The *Virginians* are not born so swarthy as they appear, their hair is generally black, few men have beards, because they pluck out the hair that would grow; their ointments and smoaky houses do in a great measure cause their blackness, whereby they look like bacon; they have one wife, many concubines, and are likewise *Sodomites*, and ancient women are used for cooks, barbers, and other services, the more youthful for dalliance; they are modest in their carriage, and seldom quarrel. In entertaining a stranger they spread a mat for him to sit down upon, and then dance before him: they wear their nails long to flea their deer, and put bows and arrows into the hands of their children, before they are six years old. In each ear they have generally three great holes, wherein they hang chains, bracelets, or copper: some wear a snake, green and yellow, near half a yard long, which crawling about their necks offers to kiss their lips, others have a dead rat tied by the tail. The women raise their bodies, legs, and thighs with an iron in curious knots, and shapes of fowls, fishes, and beasts, and rub a painting therein which will never come out. The *Q.* of *Apametica* was attired with a coronet beset with many white bones, with copper in her ears, and a chain of the same six times about her neck.

Virginia after the first discovery, cost no small pains and expence before it was brought to perfection, with the loss of many *Englishmens* lives. In
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the reign of king *James I.* a patent was granted to certain persons, called *The company of adventurers of Virginia*; but upon several misdemeanors in 1623, it was made void, and it hath been since free for all *English* to trade; it is situate south of *Maryland*, and hath the *Atlantic* ocean on the east; the air is good, and the climate so agreeable to the *English* that few die of the country-disease called *Seasoning*. The soil is so fruitful, that an acre yields two hundred bushels of corn, and produces readily the grain, fruits, plants, seeds, and roots, brought from *England*, besides those natural to this country, and the rest of *America*. They have plenty of beasts, fish, and fowl, some of their turkies being affirmed to weigh three stone, or forty-eight pound. The mock-bird is very delightful, imitating the notes of all other birds. The produce of this country is flax, hemp, wood, madder, pot-ashes, hops, honey, wax, rape-seed, anniseed, silk if they would make it, since mulberry-trees grow here so plentifully; several sweet gums and excellent balsams, allum, iron, copper, divers sorts of woods and plants, used by dyers, with rich furs, elk-skins, and other hides; but above all tobacco, which is their principal commodity, and the standard whereby all the rest are prized.

The country is watered with many great and sweet rivers, that run into the gulf or bay of *Chesapeake*, which gives entrance into this country as well as *Maryland*, being a very large and capacious bay, and running up north two hundred miles; the rivers of account are *James* river, navigable one hundred and fifty miles; *York* river large and navigable above sixty miles, and *Rapahanock*, navigable above one hundred and twenty miles; adjoining

joining to these rivers, the *English*; settled for conveniency of shipping, have several towns; the chief is *James-town*, commodiously seated on *James river*, neat and well beautified with brick houses, where are kept the courts of judicature, and all publick offices which concern the country. Next to *James's* is *Elizabeth town*, well built on the mouth of a river so called; likewise the towns of *Bermuda*, *Wicocomoco*, and *Dales's Gift*. The country is governed by laws agreeable to those of *England*, for the observing whereof, those parts possessed by the *English*, are divided into counties. In each of which are held petty courts every month, from which there may be appeals, to the quarter-court at *James-town*. They have store of wild beasts, as lions, bears, leopards, tygers, wolves, and dogs like wolves, but barke not, buffeloes, elks, whose flesh is as good as beef. Likewise deer, hares, bevers, otters, foxes, martens, polecats, weasels, musk-rats, flying squirrels, &c. And for tame cattle, cows, sheep, goats, hogs, and horses in great plenty.

XX
C H A P. X.

A View of CAROLINA.

CAROLINA, so called from king *Charles II.* is that part of *Florida* adjoining to *Virginia* between 29 and 36 deg. north; the east is washed with the *Atlantic ocean*, bounded on the west with *Mare Pacificum*, or the *South sea*, and within these bounds is contained the most fertile, and pleasant part of *Florida*, so much commended by *Spanish* authors; of which I cannot give a more ample account, than is done by an *Englishman*, who was concerned in the settlement thereof.

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This province of *Carolina* was in 1663, granted by letters patent from king *Charles II.* in propriety to the E. of *Clarendon*, D. of *Albemarle*, E. of *Crazen*, L. *Berkly*, E. of *Shaftsbury*, Sir *G. Carteret*, Sir *J. Calleton*, and Sir *W. Berkley*; by which the laws of *England* are to be in force in *Carolina*; but the lords proprietors have power with the consent of the inhabitants, to make *By Laws* for the better government of the province: So that no money can be raised, or law made without the consent of their representatives. They have power to appoint and empower governors, and other magistrates to make constitutions, &c with many other great privileges. The said lords have there settled a constitution of government, whereby is granted liberty of conscience; and wherein care is taken for the equal administration of justice, and the lasting security of the inhabitants both in their persons and estates. Two colonies have been settled in this province, the one at *Albemarle* in the most northerly part, the other at *Ashe* river, in the latitude of thirty two degrees odd minutes.

Albemarle bordering upon *Virginia*, and only exceeding it in health, fertility, and mildness of the winter, is in the growths, productions and other things, of the same nature.

Ashe river, which being many deg. more south than *Virginia*, differs from it in its climate and productions, and was settled in 1670. The lords proprietors having set out three vessels, with a considerable number of able men, 18 months victuals with cloaths, tools, ammunition, and all continued at this charge, to supply all the colony for divers years, till the inhabitants were able by their own industry to live of themselves; in which condition they

they have been for divers years past, and are arrived to a great degree of plenty of all provisions, so that most sorts are already cheaper than in any other *English* colonies, and they are plentifully enough supplied with all things from *England*, and other parts. *Ashly* river about seven miles from the sea, divides itself into two branches; the south retaining the name of *Ashly* river, the north branch is called *Cooper* river. In *May* 1680, the lords proprietors sent orders to the governor there for the port-town, of these two rivers to be built upon that point of land that divides them, and to be called *Charles-town*; since which about an 100 houses are there built, and more building daily by persons that come there to inhabit from the more northerly *English* colonies, the sugar-islands, and from *England* and *Ireland*; and many who went to *Carolina* servants, being industrious, since they came out of their times, have good stocks of cattle, and servants of their own; have built houses and exercise their trades, and are now worth several hundreds of pounds, live very plentifully, their estate still encreasing; land near the town is sold for 20s. *per* acre, though pillaged of all its valuable timber. At this town in *November* 1680, there rode on one time 16 sail of vessels, some upwards of 200 tons, that came from divers parts of the king's dominions to trade here, which great concourse of shipping, will soon make it a considerable town.

The eastern *Gore* of *America*, whether by having the great body of the continent to the westward; and by consequence the north-west wind (which blows contrary to the sun) is the freezing wind with more chilling and congealing qualities,

or

or the uncultivated earth, covered with large shading trees, breathing forth more nitrous vapours, than that which is cultivated; for all these reasons together, it is certainly much more cold than any part of *Europe*, in the same degree of latitude; so that *New-England*, and those parts of *America*, about the latitude of 39 and 40, and more north, tho' of above 600 miles nearer the sun than *England*, are many deg. colder in the winter, so that it freezeth six inches thick in the night, and great navigable rivers are frozen over in the same time. The country about *Ashly* river, tho' within 9 degrees of the tropic, hath seldom any winter without ice, though I cannot learn any hath been seen on rivers or ponds above a quarter of an inch thick, which vanisheth when the sun is an hour or two high, and when the wind is not at the north-east, the weather is very mild; so that *December* and *January* at *Ashly* river, are of the same temper with *March* and *April* in *England*; this small winter causeth a fall of the leaf, and adapts the country to the production of all the grains and fruits of *England*, as well as those that require more sun; so the apple, pear, plumb, quince, apricock, peach, medlar, walnut, mulberry, and chestnut, thrive very well in the same garden, with the orange, lemon, olive, pomgranate, fig, and almond; nor is the winter here cloudy, over-cast, or foggy.

The summer is not so hot as in *Virginia*, or the other north *American English* colonies, its nearness to the tropics causing it to partake of those breezes, which rise about 8 or 9 o'clock, within the tropics, and blow fresh from the east 'till about four afternoon, and after the sea-breeze dies away there

there rises a north-wind, blowing all night fresh and cool. In short, I take *Carolina* to be of the same nature with those delicious counties about *Aleppo*, *Antioch*, and *Symrna*; but hath the advantage of being under an equal *English* government.

Near the sea the trees are not very large, and grow near together; farther up larger, and grow farther asunder, in most parts free from *Underwood*, so that you may see near half a mile among the bodies of large tall timber-trees, whose tops meeting make a pleasant shade, yet hinder not grass, myrtle, and other sweet scenting shrubs, from growing under them. Amongst these groves or timber-trees, are *Savana's* (or grassy plains) of several magnitudes, clear of trees like those pleasant parks in *England*. They have abundance of tall timber-trees unlopped; here you may hunt the hare, the fox and deer all day long in the shade; and freely spur your horses through the woods to follow the chase.

The country hath the oak, ash, elm, poplar, beech, and all useful timber, as in *England*, and divers sorts of lasting timber, that *England* hath not, as cedar white and red, cypress, locust, bay and laurel-trees equal to the biggest oak, large myrtles, hickery, black walnut, and pines big enough to mast the greatest ships, and divers others. The woods abound with hares, squirrels, raccoons, possums, conies, and deer, which last are so plenty, that an *Indian* hunter hath shot nine fat deer in a day; and all the considerable planters have an *Indian* hunter which they hire for less than 40s. a year, and one hunter will very well find a family of 30 people with as much venison and fowl as they

they can well eat. In woods are plenty of wild turkies, partridges, smaller than those in *England*, but more delicate, turtle doves, paraquetoës, and pigeons, and on the grassy plains the whistling plover, cranes, and divers birds unknown in *England*.

Carolina, doth so abound in rivers, that within 50 miles of the sea, you can hardly place yourself seven from a navigable river, and divers are navigable for good big vessels above 300 miles. The rivers abound with variety of excellent fish, and near the sea with very good oysters, in many of which are pearl, the author having seen a pearl taken out of some bigger than a rouncival pea, and perfectly round; on the rivers and brooks are all the winter months vast numbers of swans, wild geese, duck, widgeon, teal, curlew, snipe, shell-drake, and a black duck that is excellent meat, and stays there all the year. Neat cattle encrease here exceedingly, there being particular planters, that have already 7 or 800 head, and will in a few years have as many thousands unless they sell some part: the cattle are not subject to any disease as yet perceived, and are fat all the year without fodder; the little winter is a great advantage, the planters here have of the northern plantations, who are forced to spend a great part of their summers labour in providing three or four months fodder for their cattle in the winter, or else would have few alive in the spring, which will keep them from ever having very great herds, or be able to do much in providing any commodity for foreign markets: So that *Carolina* will be able by sea to supply those northern colonies with salted beef, for their shipping, cheaper than they themselves can with what is bred among them;
for

for all the woods in *Carolina* affording good pasturage, and small rent being paid to the lords proprietors for land, an ox is raised at as little expence as an hen in *England*. And it hath been found that beef will take salt at *Asbly* river any month in the year.

Ewes have 2 or 3 lambs at a time; their wool is a good staple, and they thrive very well, but require a shepherd to preserve them from the wolves. Hogs increase at *Carolina* abundantly, and without charge or trouble to the planter, only to make them sheds from the sun and rain, and morning and evening to give them a little *Indian* corn, and the parings of potatoes, turnips, or other roots, and at the same time blowing a horn, to which being used they will upon hearing it return home, the rest of their food they get in the woods, of masts and nuts of several sorts; and when those fail, have grass and roots enough, the ground being never frozen so hard as to keep them from rooting; these conveniencies breed them large, and in the mast-time are very fat, all which makes the rearing them so easie, that many planters that are single, and have never a servant, have 300 hogs, of which they make great profit, *Babadoes*, *Jamaica*, and *New England*, affording a good price for their pork; whereby they build better houses, and purchase servants and negro-slaves.

With the *Indians* the *English* have perfect friendship, they being useful to one another. And care is taken by the lords proprietors that no injustice be done to them, having establish'd a particular court of judicature (composed of the soberest inhabitants) to determine all differences between the *English* and *Indians*.

The lords proprietors grant to all that come there to inhabit as follows, viz. To each master and mistress of a family 50 acres, and for every son or man-servant they carry 50 acres more, and the like for each daughter or woman-servant marriageable, and for each child, man or woman-servant under 16 years, 40 acres, and 50 acres of land to each servant when out of their time, to be enjoyed by them and their heirs for ever, they paying a penny an acre quit-rent to the lords proprietors, the rent to commence in 2 years after their taking up their land: but since divers inhabitants of Carolina, and others that have intentions to go thither, desire not to be incumbered with paying of rent, and to have convenient tracts of land without being forced to bring thither a great number of servants at one time, the Lords proprietors have agreed to sell after the rate of 50 l. for 1000 acres, reserving a pepper corn per An. rent. The way of any ones taking up his land, due to him either by carrying himself or servants into the country, or by purchasing it of the lords proprietors is thus: He first seeks out a place not already possessed by any other, then applies himself to the governors and proprietors deputies, and shews what right he hath to the land either by purchase or otherwise; who thereupon issue out their warrant to the surveyor general to measure out a plantation of the number of acres due to him; who making a certificate of the bounds, a deed is prepared, signed by the governor and lords, proprietors deputies, and the proprietors seal affixed to it, and registred, which is a good conveyance in law to the party and his heirs for ever.

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This country being of the same climate and temperature of *Aleppo*, *Smyrna*, *Antioch*, *Judea*, and the province of *Nanking*, the richest in *China*, will produce any thing which those countries do, were the seeds brought into it. The tools men ought to take with them are an axe, a bill, a broad and grabbling hoe, for every man, and a cross cut saw for every 4 men; a whip-saw, a set of wedges, fraus, and beetle rings to every family, reaping-hooks, scythes, nails of all sorts, hooks, hinges, bolts, and locks for their houses. The merchandizes which sell best in *Carolina*, are linen, woollen, and all other stuffs for cloaths, with thread, sewing silk, buttons, ribbons, hats, stockings, shoes, &c. which they sell at good rates, and for which a man may purchase the provision he hath need of. The passage of a man and woman to *Carolina* is five pound; ships go thither at all times of the year.

Mr. *J. L.* an *Englishman*, having about 18 years travelled into the west parts of *Carolina*, has given an ingenious relation of his discoveries: He says the *Indians* now there are none of those which the *English* removed from *Virginia*, but a people driven by an enemy from the north-west, and invited to sit down here by an oracle above 400 years ago, as they pretend: For the ancient inhabitants of *Virginia* and *Carolina* were far more barbarous, feeding on raw flesh and fish, 'till these taught them to sow corn, and the use of it. They have no letters, yet supply that defect by counters, emblems, hieroglyphics, or by tradition delivered in long tables from father to son, which when children, they are taught to say by rote, where a battle has been fought they raise a small pyramid
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of stones, consisting of the number of the slain and prisoners taken ; by the picture of a stag they express swiftness ; by a serpent, wrath ; by a lion, courage ; by a dog, faithfulness ; by a swan, they signify the *English*, alluding to their complexion, and flight over the sea : They worship one God the creator of all things, whom they call *Okee*, and to whom the priests offer sacrifice ; yet they believe he has no care of worldly affairs, but commits the government of mankind to good and evil spirits, to whom the inferior priests pay their devotion and sacrifice ; at which in a lamentable tone they recite the great things done by their ancestors. They religiously observe marriage, and distinguish themselves into 4 tribes ; believing that all mankind were derived from 4 women, so they divide their places of burial into 4 quarters, assigning one to every tribe, holding it wicked and ominous to mingle their bodies even when dead. They wrap up the corps in the skins of beasts, and bury provision and household stuff for its use in the other world. When their great men die, they kill some prisoners of war to attend them. They believe the transmigration of souls, for the angry they say are possess'd with the spirit of the serpent ; the bloody, of a wolf ; the fearful, of a deer ; and the faithful of a dog. The residue of their lesser gods they place beyond the mountains and the *Indian* ocean, and though they want those helps of education which we have, yet in solemn debates they deliver themselves with excellent judgment and eloquence.

In his travels with some *Indians*, they met with a rattle-snake, in length two yards and a half, and as big as a man's arm, which by the greatness of

her belly they judged to be full with young, but having killed and opened her, found a small squirrel whole. The *Indians* say, these serpents lying under a tree, fix their eyes stedfastly upon the squirrel, which so affrights the little beast that he tumbles into the jaws of his enemy. Travelling through the woods a deer seized by a wild cat crossed their way being almost spent with the burthen and cruelty of her rider, who having fastn'd on her shoulder, left not sucking her blood 'till she fell down under him; which an *Indian* perceiving, shot a lucky arrow, which piercing the wild cat under the belly, made him leave his prey already slain, and turn toward them with a fierce look, but his strength and spirits failing, they escaped his revenge which they had certainly felt had not his wound been mortal. This creature is somewhat bigger than our *English* fox, of a reddish grey colour, and in every way like an ordinary cat, fierce, ravenous and cunning, for knowing the deer too swift for them, they watch upon branches of trees, and as they walk or feed under, jump down upon them. The fur is counted excellent, and the flesh eaten by the *Indians*, tho' as rank as a dog. They saw great herds of red and fallow deer feeding, and on the sides of the hills, bears crashing mastlike swine; small leopards they saw, but never any lions, tho' their skins are of much worth by the *Indians*. The wolves were so ravenous that they often feared the horses would have been devoured by them in the night, they howled so close about them, if the fires had not scared them away. The woods are full of beaver, otter, and grey foxes. They then arrived at the *Apalatian* mountains, so high and so steep, that they

they were from break of day 'till the evening e're they could gain the top, from whence next morning they had a beautiful prospect of the *Atlantic* ocean, washing the *Virginian* shores; but to the north and west, other high mountains hindered their sight: Here they wandered in snow 3. or 4 days, hoping to find some passage thro' the mountains, but the coldness of the earth and the air seizing their hands and feet caused their return, and put a stop to their further travels.

In a second expedition he came to another sort of *Indians*, enemies to the christians, yet ventured among them, because they do not hurt any whom they do not fear, and after he had given them some trifles of glass and metal, they were very kind and consulted with their gods, whether to admit him into their nation and councils, and oblige him to stay among them by a marriage with their kings or great mens daughters, but he with much ado got leave to depart upon promise to return in six months. At length he came to a town more populous than any he had seen. The king whereof, tho' his dominions were large and populous, is in continual fear of his neighbour *Indians*, who are so addicted to arms, that even their women shoot arrows over their husbands shoulders. The men it seems fight with silver hatchets; for an *Indian* told him they were of the same metal with the hilt of his sword. They are a cruel nation, and steal their neighbours children to sacrifice them to their idols. The women delight much in ornaments of feathers, of which they have variety, but peacocks are most in esteem, because not common. They are reasonably handsome, and more civil than their neighbours, but miserably

infatuated with the delusions of the devil. It caused horror in him to see one with his neck on one side foam at them, to see one with his foot upon burning coals for near an hour, and then recovering his senses, leapt out of the fire, without hurt or sign of any. South-west from hence he arrived at a nation who differ in government from all the *Indians* of those parts, being slaves rather than subjects to their kings : He was a grave man, and courteous to strangers, yet our author could not without horror observe his barbarous superstition, in hiring three youths to kill as many young women of their enemies as they could meet withal, to serve his son then newly dead, in the other world, as he vainly imagined. These youths during his stay returned with skins torn off the heads of three young girls, which they presented to their king, and were by him gratefully received. Our author in his sleep was stung with a mountain spider, and had not an *Indian* suck'd out the poison he had died ; for receiving the hurt at the tip of one of his fingers, the venom shot up into his shoulder, and so inflamed his side, that it is not possible to express the torment : The means used by the *Indian* was first a small dose of snake-powder, which he gave him in a little water, and then making a kind of a plaister of the same, applied it near to the place affected ; he swallowed some himself by way of antidote, and then suck'd the wounded finger so violently, that the patient felt the venom retire from his side into his shoulder, and thence down his arm. The *Indian* having thus sucked half a score times, and spit as often, he was eased of all his pain, and perfectly recovered. He thought he had been bit by a rattle-snake, for he

he did not see who hurt him, but the *Indian* found by the wound and the effects of it, that it was given by a spider, one of which he saw the next day much like our great blue spider, only longer; it is probable this poison is much like a tarantula; being thus beyond hope and expectation restored to himself, he with his fellow travellers return back to *Carolina* without any further discovery.

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C H A P. XI.

A View of Bermudas, or Summer-Islands.

HAVING travelled thus long upon the main-land of *America*, let us now venture again to sea, and look into the Islands belonging to the *English* in the *West-Indies*. The first which offers itself is *Bermudas* or the *Summer-Islands*, which are a multitude of broken isles, some write no less than 400; situate directly east from *Virginia*, distant 500 *English* miles, and 3300 from the city of *London*; so named from *J. Bermudas* a *Spaniard* who discovered them. *Oviedo* writes, he was near it, thought to send some hogs on shore for increase, but by tempest was driven thence, it being extremely subject to furious rains, lightning, and thunder, for which and the many shipwrecks that happened upon the coast, it is called the island of devils. *Job Hartop* relates that in the height of *Bermudas*, they had sight of a sea-monster, which shewed itself thrice from the middle upward, in shape like a man of an *Indian* complexion. It was afterward named the *Summer-Islands* from the shipwreck of *Sir G. Summers*, who was so much delighted with

the misadventure that he endeavoured to settle a plantation there, with Sir *T. Gates*. They found there plenty and variety of fish, abundance of hogs, probably escaped out of some shipwreck ; mulberries, silk-worms, palmetto's, cedars, pearls, and amber-grease, but the most surprizing thing was the plenty of fowl, taking 1000 of one kind in two or three hours as big as a pidgeon, laying speckled eggs as large as hens on the sand, which they do daily without affright tho' men sit down by them ; other birds were so tame, that by whistling they would come and gaze, while with your stick you might kill them ; when they had taken 1000, soon after they might have as many more : They had other eggs of tortoises, a bushel being found in the belly of one of them, which were very sweet and good, they took forty of these turtles or tortoises in a day, one of which would serve fifty men at a meal.

This shipwreck'd company built here a ship and a pinnace ; two of their company being married, and two born among them, whereby they took the most natural possession thereof for our nation. These islands seem rent asunder with tempests, which threaten in appearance to swallow them all in time ; the storms in the full and change keep their course winter and summer, rather thundering than blowing from every quarter, sometimes forty-eight hours together. The north and north-west winds cause winter in *Decem. Jan. and Feb.* yet not so severe but young birds are then. That island of more fame and greatness than all the rest to which the name of *Bermudas* is ascribed, is situate in 32 deg. north, the air is sound and healthy, agreeable to the *English* bodies, the soil
fertil,

fertil, well water'd, plentiful in maiz, of which they have two harvests yearly, that which is sowed in *March* being cut in *July*, and what is sowed in *Aug.* is mowed in *December*. No venomous creatures is to be found in the country, nor will live if brought into the haven which is so large, that there is entrance for the greatest ships. The *English* have since added to these natural strengths, such artificial helps, by block-houses, forts, and bulwarks, in convenient places, as may give it the title of impregnable.

It was first discovered rather accidentally than upon design by *J. Bermudas* a *Spaniard* about 1522, and a proposition was made in the council of *Spain* for settling a plantation therein, convenient for the *Spanish* fleet in their return from *Mexico*, by the streights of *Bahama*; yet it was neglected, and without any inhabitant 'till the like accidental coming of *Sir G. Summers*, sent to *Virginia*, with some companies of the *English*, by the *Lord Delaware* in 1609, who being shipwreck'd on this coast, had the opportunity to survey this island, which he so well liked, that he endeavoured to settle a plantation in it at his return in 1612.

All the isles together represent an half moon, and inclose very good ports, as the great *Sound Harrington*, *Inlet*, *Southampton*, and *Pagets Bay*, with *Dover* and *Warwick* forts, having their names from the noble undertakers: The greatest isle is called *St. George* 5 or 6 leagues broad. The air is constantly clear (except when it *Thunders* and *Lightens*) extreme temperate and healthful, few dying of any disease but age; so that many have removed from *England* hither, only to enjoy a long and healthful life, and after having continued

there, are fearful of removing out of so pure an air : The very spiders here are not venomous, but of divers curious colours, and make their web so strong, that oftentimes small birds are entangled and caught therein ; their cedar trees are different from all others, and the wood very sweet : The excellencies of this curious place are sufficiently expressed by *E. Waller Esq* ; our *English Virgil*, in the following poem, wherewith I shall conclude the prospect of *Bermudas*.

Bermudas wall'd with rocks, who does not know
Those happy Islands where huge lemons grow,
And orange trees which golden fruit do bear,
The hesperian gardens boast of none so fair ;
Where shining pearl, coral, and many a pound,
On the rich shore of amber-grease is found.
The lofty cedar which to heaven aspires,
The prince of trees, is fuel for their fires :
The smoke by which their loaded spits do turn,
For incense might on sacred altars burn.
Their private roofs on od'rous timber born,
Such as might palaces for Kings adorn :
The sweet palmetto's a new *Bacchus* yield,
With leaves as ample as the broadest shield,
Under the shadow of whose friendly boughs,
They sit carousing where the liquor grows ;
Figs there unplanted through the fields do grow,
Such as fierce *Cato* did the *Romans* show ;
With the rare fruit inviting them to spoil,
Carthage, the mistress of so rich a soil ;
The naked rocks are not unfruitful here,
But at some constant seasons every year,
Their barren tops with luscious food abound,
And with the eggs of various fowl are crown'd.

Tobacco

Tobacco is the worst of things which they,
To *English* landlords, as their tribute pay,
Such is the mould, that the blest tenant feeds,
On precious fruits, and pays his rent in weeds.
With candid plantanes, and the juicy pine,
On choicest melons, and sweet grapes they dine, }
And with potatoes feed their wanton swine :
Nature these eates with such a lavish hand,
Pours out among them, that our coarser land.
Tastes of that bounty and does cloth return,
Which not for warmth but ornament is worn,
For the kind spring which but salutes us here,
Inhabits there, and courts them all the year.
Ripe fruits and blossoms on the same trees live,
At once they promise what at once they give,
So sweet the air, so moderate the clime,
None sickly lives, or dies before his time :
Heaven sure has kept this spot of earth uncurs'd,
To shew how all things were created first.
The tardy plants in our cold orchards plac'd,
Reserve the fruits for the next ages taste ;
There a small grain in some few months will be,
A firm, a lofty and a spacious tree :
The *Palma Christi*, and the fair *Papah*,
Now but a seed (preventing nature's law)
In half the circle of the hasty year,
Project a shade, and lovely fruits do wear.
The rocks so high about this Island rise,
That well they may the numerous *Turks* despise,
Ec.

C H A P. XII.

A View of BARBUDA.

THE next that present themselves, are the *Caribee* islands, so called because inhabited by canibals or man-eating people at the first discovery, as the word *Caribee*, imports. They lie extended like a bow from the coast of *Paria* to the isle of *Porto Rico*, many in number 27, known by proper names, in 9 whereof the *English* are concerned, namely, *Barbuda*, *Anguilla*, *Montserat*, *Dominica*, *St. Vincent*, *Antego*, *Mewis*, or *Newis*, *St. Christophers*, and *Barbadoes*.

To begin with *Barbada* or *Barbuda*. It is situate in 17 deg. north, of no great extent, not above 15 miles long, north-east from *Montserat*: The *English* are reckon'd about 500, who find where-upon conveniently to subsist. The soil is fertil, and well stored with cattle and sheep, and may produce other commodities if well managed, but subject to one great annoyance, that the *Caribbeans* of *Dominico* and other places often commit great spoils in it; the enmity and aversion which these *Barbarians* have conceived against the *English* nation being such, that there hardly passes a year but they make irruptions into one of these islands, and if not timely discovered and valiantly opposed, kill all the men they meet, ransack the houses and burn them, and if they get any women and children, carry them prisoners to their own territories, with the booty they have a mind to.

The *Carribeans* are a handsome shap'd people of a smiling countenance, their complexions olive-colour,

lour, that spreads to the whites of their eyes, which are black, as likewise their hair like the *Chinese* or *Tartars*. They change the natural colour of their bodies by painting with a composition which makes them red all over; for when they have washed themselves, which they do every morning at some river or spring near hand, they return and dry themselves by a little fire, after which one takes a red composition, which being mixed with oil, they rub therewith their whole body and face, and to appear more gallant, many times make black circles about their eyes with the juice of *Juniper-apples*.

There are excellent fruits growing in these islands, as oranges, pomegranats, citrons, raisins, *Indian* figs, and coco's, that famous fruit whereof historians tell such miracles; it grows on the very trunk or top of the trees in form of a nut, but much bigger, one of them weighing ten pound; from the first bearing, this tree is never found without fruit, for it bears new every month: When the co-nut is opened, the meat is as white as snow, extremely nourishing, and tastes like an almond, enough to fill an ordinary dish, in the midst of it there is a glass full of liquor, clear and pleasant as perfumed as wine: There are also excellent trees and wood; as *brazil*, *ebony*, *iron*, and *yellow wood*; likewise *cassia cinnamon*, and *cotton trees*, with *pepper*, *tobacco*, *indigo*, *ginger*, *potatoes*, *pine-apples*, and *sugar-canes*, and a living or sensible plant esteem'd one of the most admirable rarities in the world, which as soon as one fastens on it with his hand, draws back its leaves, and wriggles them under its little branches, as if they were withered, and when the hand is removed and the

the party gone some distance from it spreads them abroad again ; some call it the *Chaste-herb*, because it cannot endure to be touch'd without expressing its resentment of the injury. Travelers relate, that there are whole woods near *Panama* of the trees called a *Sensitive-tree*, which being touched, the branches and leaves start up, making a great noise, and close together in the figure of a globe.

There are very few venomous creatures in the *Carabees*, though there be many snakes and serpents of several colours and figures ; some 9 or 10 foot long, and as big as a man's arm or thigh, nay one was killed which had in her belly a whole hen feathers and all, and above a dozen eggs, being seized as she was sitting ; another had devoured a cat, whence a guess may be given of their bigness ; yet they are not poisonous, but do the inhabitants courtesie in freeing their houses from rats which they devour. Others are very delightful to the eye, being green-all over, and about an ell and a half long, not above an inch about, feed on frogs in brooks, and birds upon trees. These dangerous snakes are of two kinds, some grey on the back and feel like velvet, others yellow or red, dreadful to look on ; their heads are flat and broad, and their jaws extremely wide, armed with eight or ten teeth, extraordinary sharp and hollow within, from whence they disperse their poison, which lies in little purses just at the roots of their teeth ; they never chew any thing but swallow it down whole, after they have crushed and made it flat ; some say, if they chewed their food they would poison themselves, to prevent which they

they cover their teeth with their gums when they eat; these creatures are so venomous, that when they bite, if present help be not had, the wound in two hours is incurable, yet never hurt any who do not either touch them, or something whereon they repose.



C H A P. XIII.

A View of ANGUILLA.

Anguilla, called *Snake-Island* from its shape, is a long tract of land about 30 miles long, and 9 broad, winding almost about near *St. Martins* island, whence it is very plainly perceived: There is not any mountain in it, the ground lying low and even. Where it is broadest there is a pond, about which two or three-hundred *English* have seated themselves, and plant tobacco which is highly esteemed. The island lies in 18 deg. north. Before the discovery of *America*, there were not found in these parts any horses, kine, oxen, sheep, goats, swine, or dogs, but for the conveniency of navigation, and supply of their ships in several parts of this *New-found World*, where they have so multiplied that now they are common, as well on the continent as the *Carribees*, than in any other part of Europe.

There were before in these islands certain strange four footed beasts, as the *Opóssum*, about the bigness of a cat with a sharp snout, the nether-jaw shorter than the upper like pigs, it hath very sharp claws, and climbs trees easily, feeding upon birds and fruit; it hath a purse or bag of its own skin folded

folded under the belly, wherein to carry its young, which it lays upon the ground at pleasure; by opening that natural purse: when he would leave that place, he opens it again, and the young get in, and so he carries them with him wherever he goes. The female suckles them without setting them upon the ground, for her teats lie within that purse, which is much softer within than without; the female commonly brings six young ones, but the male, who hath such another natural purse under his belly, carries them in his turn to ease the female.

In some of these islands are a kind of wild swine, with short ears, small tails, and their navels on their back, some all black, others have white spots, their strange grunting is more hideous than swine, they are called *Javaris*, the flesh is of taste good enough, but hardly taken; the boar having a vent or hollow on the back, by which he refreshes his lungs, and seems unwearied, if he be forced to stop, and be pursued by dogs, his sharp tusks tear to pieces all who set upon him.

The *Tatus* is another strange creature with a hard scaly coat like armour: They have a head and snout like a pig, to turn up the ground, and in every paw, five very sharp claws, more deeply to thrust away the earth, and discover the roots, wherewith they are fatned in the night. Some affirm their flesh is delicate, and there is a small bone in the tail that helps deafness; it is known to be good for noise and pains in the ears; some are as big as foxes: When they are pursued, or sleep in the day, they close together like a bowl, and so dextrously get in their feet, head, and ears
under

under their large scales, that all the parts of their body are secured against all the attempts of hunters or dogs; and when near some precipice or steep hill, they roll down without peril.

The *Agouty*, is another of a dark colour, a little tail without hair, hath two teeth in the upper jaw, and as many in the nether; holding his meat in the two fore paws like a squirrel, and cries as if distinctly pronounced the word *Covey*; when hunted it goes into hollow trees, and is forced thence by smoke after it hath made a strange cry. If taken young, it is easily tamed; there are also *Musk-rats* who live in burroughs like rabbits, having a scent like musk, which causes melancholy, and makes a strong perfume about their holes that it is easy to find them out.

But of all, the *Crocodile* or *Alligator*, is remarkable, it keeps near the sea, and in rivers and islands uninhabited, and sometimes among the reeds on land, very hideous to look on. It is thought to live very long, and grows bigger to the last, even to 18 foot long, and as big as an hog-head; it hath 4 feet armed with crooked claws; the skin covered all over with scales, it is so hard on the back that a bullet from a musket shall hardly make any impression, but if hurt under the belly or in the eyes he is soon gone; his lower jaw is immovable, but it hath a wide mouth so set with sharp teeth, that he can cut a man in two; he runs fast on the land, but the weight of his body makes as deep a track on the sand as a coach-horse, and having no joints in his back-bone goes straight forward, not able to turn his vast body without difficulty, so that to avoid him one need only turn aside several times. Those that are bred in the
fresh

fresh water smell of musk, while alive, and the air is perfumed an hundred paces about them, nay the water retains somewhat of the smell, which is inclosed in certain glandules under their thighs, and being taken thence retain their scent long: this may be design'd by providence that men and other creatures may avoid being made a prey to these cruel monsters.

Those in the sea have no such smell, but both kinds are dangerous to those that swim, they have a cunning sleight for seizing oxen and cows, for lurking at the places where they come to water, and finding one to his advantage, he half shuts his eyes, and floats on the water like a piece of rotten wood, and getting still nearer to the poor beast drinking and unaware of him, he fastens on his lips, forcing him under water, drowning and then eating him. He likewise takes men by the same flight.



C H A P. XIV.

A View of MONTSERAT.

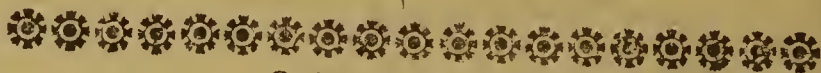
Montferat so called by the Spaniards from a mountain therein like that of *Montferat*, near *Barcelona*, in *Spain*, is not above 3 leagues; or 9 miles in length, and near as much in breadth, so that it seems almost round. It lies in 17 deg. north full of mountains, whereon grow plenty of *Cedar* and other trees; the valleys and plains being very fertil. There is in it a fair church of a delightful structure, built by the Governor and inhabitants; the pulpit and seats, and all the joyners and carpenters work are sweet scented wood.

On

On the coasts there is taken by the fishers a *Monster* so dreadful, that they call it the sea devil, about four foot long, and proportionably big. It hath on the back a great bunch full of prickles like an hedge-hog; the skin is hard, uneven, and rugged like a sea-dog, and black, the head flat, and the upper part hath many little risings, with two small black eyes; the mouth is extreme wide, with sharp teeth, two crooked like a wild boars, it hath four fins and a broad forked tail; but has the name of a sea devil, because above the eyes are two sharp black horns turning to his back like a rams. As this monster is extremely ugly, the meat, which is soft and full of strings is absolute poison, causing vomitings and swoonings, which prove mortal, if not prevented by a dose of *Mithridate*, or other antidote.

The *Sea-Unicorn* is a fish no less miraculous, a prodigious one being cast ashore on these islands, as he was pursuing a small fish with such earnestness, that it stuck with half the body dry on a sand bank, and before it could recover the deep, was destroyed by the inhabitants; it was about 18 foot long. As the *Land-Unicorn* hath one horn in the forehead, so this *Sea-Unicorn* had a very fair one issuing out of his forehead about nine foot and a half long, straight, and smaller to the very point, which was sharp enough to pierce either wood or stone; toward the head it was 16 inches about, and from thence almost to the end weaved like a wreathed pillar, growing smaller 'till it gently ended into a point. But of all the sea monsters good to eat, and kept for provision, as salmon and cod are in europe, the most esteemed is a fish called *Lamantine* and *Manaty*; it is a monster
which

which grows to that bulk, that some are 18 foot in length, and 7 in thickness, the head like a cow, and thence termed the *Sea-Cow*.



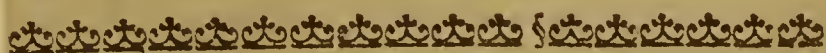
C H A P. XV.

A View of DOMINICA.

TH E Island of *Dominica* lies in 15 deg. in length about 40 miles, and not much less in breadth where it is greatest. On the West is a very convenient harbour for ships. It is mountainous in the midst, which encompasses an inaccessible bottom, where from the tops of certain rocks may be seen an infinite number of vipers, dragons, and other dreadful venomous creatures, whom none dare approach. Yet there are many fruitful valleys, producing several commodities, but especially tobacco, which is planted by the *English*, but the natives who are *Cannibals* and very barbarous, hinder the coming of the *English* to settle there: For the *Carribeans* are numerous in it, and tell a story of a vast and monstrous serpent in that bottom, affirming that there was on the head of it a very sparkling stone like a carbuncle of inestimable price, covering this rich jewel with a thin moving skin like that of a man's eye lid, but when it went to drink or sported itself in the midst of that deep bottom, he fully discovered it, and that the rocks and all about received a wonderful lustre from the fire issuing out of that precious crown.

The natives are great enemies to thieving, and live without distrust of each other, their houses and plantations being left without keepers; but if the
least

least thing be taken from them, such as a little knife, wherewith they do strange things in joiners work; then missing it they presently cry, *Some Christian has been here.* They are a people associated in one common interest and extreme loving to each other, from whence there are few quarrels or animosities among them, but if they once are injured either by a stranger or their own countrymen, they never forgive, but contrive all ways to be revenged. The revenge of the *Canadeans* is very pleasant, who eat their own lice, because they bite them, and if the *Brisilicans* hurt themselves against a stone, to be revenged they bite it as hard as they can, yea they bite the arrows which light upon them in fighting.



C H A P. XVI.

A View of St. VINCENT.

ST. Vincent lies in 16 deg. N. and is about 24 miles long, and 18 broad, wherein are several high mountains and very fruitful plains, yielding abundance of sugar-canes, which grow naturally without planting, it is well watered with rivers, and hath several good harbours and bays for shipping; the *English* have here some plantations, but are neither considerable nor powerful, it being the most populous of the *Caribbeans*, of any possessed by them, who have here many fine villages, where they dwell pleasantly, and without any disturbance, and though jealous of the strangers about them, and stand on their guard, when they come to their roads, yet they do not deny cassavy, bread, water, fruits, and other provisions growing in their country

try to them that want them, taking in exchange wedges, hooks, and implements of iron, which they much esteem. Their simplicity is very remarkable in several things, as in admiring our fire-arms, but especially fire-locks, to which they see no fire put as to muskets, and therefore believe *Maboya*, or the devil sets them on fire; when the moon is eclipsed, they believe the devil eats her, and dance all night making a noise with gourds, wherein are many pebble stones; when they smell any evil scent they cry, *Maboya or the devil is here, let us be gone from him.*

They have a natural sentiment of some divinity, or superior power that hath its residence in heaven, which they say is contented to enjoy quietly the delights of its own felicity, without being offended at the ill actions of men, and is endow'd with so great goodness, as not to take any revenge even of enemies; from whence they render heaven neither honour nor adoration, interpreting its liberality and long sufferance, an effect either of its weakness or indifference toward mankind; yet they believe there are a number of good and evil spirits; the good are their gods, and every one imagines one of them is particularly designed for his conduct, yet will not acknowledge them creators of the world.

They abstain from several cruelties formerly used before they killed their enemies, for whereas at present they think it enough to dispatch them with a blow or two, with a club, and afterward cut them into pieces, and boil them, and so devour them; but heretofore have put them to several torments before the mortal blow, after which they devoured them. This is the usage wherewith the

Car-

Carribbeans heretofore treated their prisoners of war, (but now they think it enough to put them to a speedy death.) As soon as the unfortunate person was laid dead upon the place, the men took the body, and having washed it, cut it in pieces, and then boiled some part, and broil'd some, then devour'd it, thinking that the world could not afford any other repast equally delicious; the women licking the very sticks whereon the fat dropped, not so much for the deliciousness they found in that kind of sustenance, as from the excessive pleasure they conceived in being revenged in that manner of their chiefest enemies.

C H A P. XVII.

A View of ANTEGO.

ANTEGO lies in lat. of 17 deg. between *Barbadoes* and *Desiderado*. In length about 20 miles, and much of the same breadth. The access to it is dangerous for shipping by the rocks which encompass it. It was conceived heretofore not to be inhabited upon presumption there was no fresh water in it, but the *English* who planted it have met with some, and made ponds and cisterns to supply that defect, it being inhabited by near 900 persons. The commodities this island affords are sugar, indigo, ginger and tobacco. It abounds in tame cattle, and all sorts of fish, among which the *Shark-Fish* deserves remark: It is a kind of sea-dog, or sea-wolf, the most devouring of all fish, greedy of man's flesh, and dangerous to those that swim; he lives altogether by prey, and follows ships to feed on the filth cast into the sea: These monsters seem yellow in the water, some are
of

of a vast length and bigness, so that they are able to cut a man in two at one bite ; their skin is so rough that files are made of it to polish wood ; their heads are flat, and the opening of their mouth not before the snout but under it, so that they are forced to turn their bellies almost upward when they seize their prey ; their teeth are very sharp and broad, jagged about like a saw, of which some have 3 or 4 ranks in each jaw-bone, they lie within his gums, but sufficiently appear when there is occasion. These cruel sea-dogs are attended by 2 or 3 small fishes, and sometimes more, which go before them with much swiftness and exactness, and stay as he does : the meat is not good, but the brains are counted useful against the stone and gravel.

Another ravenous sea-monster on these coasts is called the *Becune*, a dreadful enemy to mankind, in shape like a pike, but 7 or 8 foot long ; he lives by prey, and furiously fastens like a blood-hound on the men he perceives in the water : he carries away whatever he once fastens on, and his teeth are so venomous, that the least touch becomes mortal, if some sovereign antidote be not instantly applied to divert and abate the poison. There are another kind of *Becunes* by some called sea *Wood-cocks*, their beaks like a wood-cocks bill only, the upper part is much longer than the lower, and it moves both jaws with like facility, some are 4 foot long and 12 inches broad near the head, which is somewhat like a swines ; it hath no scales, but a rough black skin on the back, and the meat is eatable. Another fish found near these islands is called the sea *Urchin* or *Hedge-hog*, and well deserves that name, it is round as a ball, and full of sharp prickles for which it is feared ; some call it the
armed

armed fish, they are sent as presents to the curious to hang in their closets.

The sea *Parrots* are admirable, having beautiful sparkling eyes, the balls clear as crystal, enclosed within a circle as green as an emerald, of which colour are the scales of their backs; they have no teeth, but jaws above and below of a solid bone, very strong of the colour of their scales, and divided into little compartments very beautiful to the eye, they live on shell-fish, and with those hard jaw-bones, crush as between two mill-stones, oysters, muscles, and such like, to get out the meat. They are excellent to eat, and so big that some weigh above 20 pound. The *Dorado* called the sea bream and amber-fish is common in these parts, so called because in the water the head seems to be green gilt, and the rest of his body as yellow as gold. It takes pleasure in following ships, but so swift that it is very hard to take, being extremely well furnished for swimming, having the fore-part of the head sharp, the back bristled with prickles reaching to the tail which is forked, two fins on each side the head, and as many under the belly, and the whole body rather broad than big, all which give him a strange command of the water, he is as good meat as a trout or salmon: they are caught only with a piece of white linen tied to the hook.

This island abounds in several sorts of fowls and birds, those of an extraordinary kind are first the *Canades*, which are the most beautiful birds in the world, *saieth my Author*, under the belly and wings, it is of a weaving *Aurora* colour, the back and one half of the wings of a very bright sky, the tail and greater feathers of the wings are mixt with sparkling carnation diversified with a sky, upon the

H

back

back grafs green and shining black, which very much added to the gold and azure of the other plumage, but the most beautiful part was the head covered with a murry-down, chequer'd with green, yellow and pale blue, which reach'd down wavingly, to his back, the eye yellow and red like a ruby set in gold, it had upon the head a tuft or cap of feathers of a vermilion red, sparkling like a lighted coal, which was encompassed with other lesser feathers of a pearl colour. It was about the bigness of a pheasant, and very familiar with its friends, but severe to its enemies. This that our author saw, imitated the cries of all sorts of poultry and other creatures about the house: In a word, he was a present for a prince if he could have been brought over the sea.

The *Flament* is a great and beautiful bird, about the bigness of a wild goose; his beak is like a spoon, his neck and legs very long, so that his body is 3 foot from the ground; when they are young their feathers are white, then murry, and when old of a bright carnation, they are seldom seen but in great companies; and their hearing and smelling is so perfect that they smell the huntsman and fire-arms at a great distance, and for fear of surprize they live in open places in the midst of the fens, one of them being always on the guard, while the rest are searching the waters for a livelihood.

C H A P. XVIII.

A View of MEVIS, or NEVIS.

M*ewis* or *Newis*, lies in 17 deg. and 19 min. N. about 18 miles round, and in the midst is one only mountain, very high, and covered with great trees to the very top, about which all the plantations

tations are settled, beginning from the sea-side to the highest part of it. It hath within divers springs of fresh water, whereof some are strong enough to make their way into the sea; one hath the waters so hot and mineral, that from the force of it are baths made, found very beneficial in several diseases. The *English* who planted there in 1628, are still possessors, being now 4000 inhabitants, and drive a trade with sugar, ginger, tobacco, and cotton, which they exchange for other conveniencies; it is best govern'd of any of the *Caribee* islands, impartial justice being administred, and immorality severely punished by a council of the most eminent and ancient inhabitants. There are 3 churches erected, and for the security of vessels in the road, there is a fort, wherein are planted several great guns that command at a great distance, and secure their store-houses, into which all the commodities imported are disposed, and from thence distributed to those that have occasion; it is indifferent fruitful, and hath store of deer, and other game for hunting.

In this Island there are *Lizards*, 5 foot in length, and a foot about, their skins are of divers colours, according to the different soil they are bred in; some of them have their scales and skins so glittering, that at a distance they look like rich cloth of gold and silver; they run fast and climb trees dextrously, and whether they love men or are stupid, they stand still looking on the hunters, suffering them to put a gin with a running knot about their necks, which is fastned to the end of a pole, whereby they get them off the trees where they rest themselves; their jaws are wide, with very sharp teeth, their tongues thick, and they hold fast when they catch hold with their teeth,

which are not at all venomous ; the females lay eggs about the bigness of woodcock's, but the shell is soft, which they lay deep in the sand on the sea shore to be hatched by the sun, they are sometimes eaten, though disliked by many. The *Annolis* is another creature about the bigness of a *Lizard*, but the head longer, the skin yellowish, and on their backs they have green, blue, and grey streaks drawn from the top of the head to the end of the tail, they live in holes under ground, whence in the night they make a very loud noise, in the day they are wandring about cottages for subsistence. A *Land Pike* is another strange reptile so called from its likeness to that fish, but instead of fins it hath four feet, which are so weak that they only crawl on the ground, and wind their bodies as pikes newly taken out of the water, the longest are about 16 inches, and proportionably big.

There is an insect in those islands called a *Soldier*, like a snail, but have no shells proper to themselves, but to secure the weakness of their little bodies against the injuries of the air, and the attempts of other beasts, they take possession of such a shell as they find convenient, commonly that of periwinkles : As they grow bigger they shift their shells, and get into larger. They have instead of a foot an instrument like a crab's claw, wherewith they close the entrance of the shells, and secure their whole body, if he be set near the fire he forsakes his quarters ; if it be presented to him to get in again, he goes in backward, when they all intend to change lodgings, to which they are much inclined, there happens a serious engagement managed with that clasping instrument, till at length the strongest by conquest gets possession

session, which he peaceably enjoys during his pleasure. Another insect called the *Flying-Tyger*, is observable; the body is chequer'd with spots of divers colours as the *Tyger* is, about the bigness of an horned beetle, the head sharp with two great eyes, as green and sparkling as an emerald, his mouth is armed with two hard hooks extremely sharp, wherewith he holds his prey 'till he gets the substance; the whole body is cover'd with hard and swarthy crustiness which serves him for armour. The *Horn-Fly* is another which hath two snouts like an elephant, one turning upward, and the other down about 3 inches long, the head is blue like a grasshopper, the two eyes green, the upper-side of the wings of a violet damask, with carnation, heightned by a small natural thread of silver; the colours drawn with such curiosity, that the most nice painting cannot reach it.

A monstrous *Spider* is likewise found in these parts, so large, that when her legs are spread she takes up above the breadth of a man's hand; the body consists of two parts, one flat and the other round, smaller at one end like a pidgeons egg, with a hole in the back, which is as it were a navel; they every year shift their old skins and their tushes; they feed on flies, and in some places their webs are so strong that little birds can hardly extricate themselves. The *Palmer Worm* is notable for the almost infinite number of feet, which are as bristles under his body, and help him to creep along the ground with incredible swiftness, if pursued; it is half a foot long, the upper part covered with swarthy scales which are hard and jointed one within another, like the tiles of an house; but what is dangerous in this creature is,

that he hath a kind of a claw both in the head and tail, wherewith he twiches so home, and so poisons the wounded place, that for 24 hours the patient feels great pain.

The *Fly-catcher* is a pretty four legged creature of a very small size; some seem to be covered with fine gold or silver brocade, others with a mixture of green gold, and other delightful colours, they are familiar, coming boldly into rooms, clearing them of flies and such vermin, which they perform with such nimbleness and slight that the cunning of huntsmen is not comparable to it.



C H A P. XIX.

A View of St. CHRISTOPHERS.

THIS Island was so named from *Christopher Columbus*, who finding it very pleasant, gave it his own name, which the shapes of the mountains likewise inclined him to, for it hath on its upper part as it were upon one of his shoulders another lesser mountain, as *St. Christopher* is painted like a giant carrying our Saviour. It is 17 deg. N. and 25 leagues in compass: The soil being light and sandy is apt to produce all sorts of country-fruits, with many of the choicest growing in Europe. It lies high in the midst, by reason of some very high mountains, out of which arise several rivers, which suddenly overflow through the rains falling from the mountains, that the inhabitants are thereby surprized. The whole Island is divided into four cantons or quarters, two whereof are possessed by the *English*, and two by the *French*, but so separated that people cannot go from one quarter to the other, without passing over the lands of one of the two nations. The *English* have more little rivers in their division, the *French* more of the plain country fit for tillage. The *English* exceed the *French* in number, but the *French* have four

four forts and the *English* only two; and to prevent differences between the two nations, each have a guard upon the frontiers of their division, which is renewed every day.

There is a fine salt-pit in the Island, and some conceive there is a silver-mine; but because the salt pits, woods, havens, and mines are common to both people, they are not regarded, besides the great stock, and multitude of slaves which such an enterprise would require; the true silver mine is sugar. This Island may be easily encompassed by land, but one cannot pass through the midst of it by reason of great and steep mountains, between which are dreadful rocks, precipices, and springs of hot water, yea, some springs of *Sulphur* which causeth one of them to be called the *Sulphur mountain*. There are many gallant houses built both by the *English* and *French*, and the *English* have erected 5 fair churches with pulpits, and seats of excellent joiners work of precious wood; the ministers being sent thither by the A. B. of *Canterbury*. The *French* and *English* colonies had their beginning at the same time, for in 1625, M. *Desnambuck* a *French* and Sir *Tho. Warner* an *English* gentleman jointly took possession of *St. Christophers* on the same day, in the names of the kings of *Great-Britain* and *France*, their masters, that they might have a place of safe retreat, and a good haven for the ships of both nations bound for *America*, as being well furnished with provisions, and therefore often visited by the *Spaniards*, who sometimes left the sick there to be look'd to by the *Caribbeans*, with whom they had made a peace upon these terms. These two gentlemen having taken possession, left some men to secure it, and returned for the further establishment of these colonies, to their respective countries: but before they parted hence, suspecting some private intelligence between the *Indians* and *Spaniards*, for destroying all the *English* and *French*, in their absence they in one night rid their hands of the most factious of their nation, and soon after forced all the rest who were got together in several bodies, and stood upon

their guard, to retire to some other islands and leave that to their disposal. After this they both returned home, where their conquests and proceedings being approved of by the kings their masters, they returned with recruits of men in the quality of governors, and lieutenants under the kings of *Great Britain* and *France*, and having divided this island according to their first agreement, and the *English* having plentiful provisions from *London*, prospered much more than the *French*, who wanted necessary assistance.

In 1629 a powerful fleet from *Spain* under *Don Frederick Toledo*, had received orders from that king, that before he fell down to the *Havana* he should touch at *St. Christophers*, and force thence all the *English* and *French*. This navy consisted of 24 great ships and 15 frigates, who first seized some *English* ships lying at anchor near the isle of *Mevis*, and then came and cast anchor in the road of *St. Christophers*, in the *French* division, and the forts of both colonies being unfurnished with ammunition and provisions, it was a great discouragement to them; yet resolving the enemy should not boast they had compassed their designs without blows, they made a vigorous opposition, but being overpowered by numbers the *French* forsook the island, *Desnambuck* embarking all his men in certain ships which chanced to be in the haven; the quarters of the *English* upon this intelligence were in great disorder, and in continual expectation that the *Spaniards* would fall upon them. Some endeavouring to escape by sea or shelter themselves in the mountains, while others more courageous, sent deputies to *Don Frederick* to propose an accommodation; but the answer they received was, an express command immediately to depart the island or be treated with that rigour, which the law of arms permits toward those who wrongfully possess what belongs not to them.

These things dispatched, *Don Frederick* weighed anchor, but as soon as the fleet was out of sight, the *English* left behind, began to rally, and resolved courageously to carry on the settlement, of their colony;

lony ; during these tranſactions at *St. Chriſtophers*, the *French* who went to ſea, having ſuffered many inconveniencies, were forced to put in at the Iſlands of *St. Martin* and *Montſerat*, but looked on them as deſerts in compariſon to the place they had left, and being deſirous to be informed of the condition of the *Spaniards* there, ſent one of their ſhips to *St. Chriſtophers*, who returning gave them an account the enemy was gone, and the *Engliſh* couragiously employed in re-building, planting, and repairing the deſolations ; this unexpected good news perſuaded them to a ſpeedy return. The *Engliſh* colony with conſtant ſupplies from *London*, from that time grew very powerful, peopling not only this place, but ſending new plantations from hence to *Barbuda*, *Montſerat*, *Antego*, and *Barbadoes*, which are grown very famous for the rich commodities, they are furniſhed with as well as this curious Iſland, whoſe chiefeſt trade is ſugar, tobacco, cotton, and ginger, with other ſorts of fruits and proviſions. The *Rocquet* is a pretty animal in this iſle, their ſkin is of the colour of a withered leaf, marked with little yellow and bluish points, they go on four feet, the heads liſted up, and ſo active that they leap up and down perpetually like birds, when they make no uſe of their wings, their tails are ſo turned up toward their back, that they make a circle and an half ; they love to look upon men and are conſtantly ſtaring on them, but when they are purſued they open their mouths and put out their tongues like little hounds.

There is a large bird in the *Carribees*, called the eagle of *Orenoca*, much like an eagle in ſhape ; all his feathers are of light grey, maked with black ſpots, ſave that the ends of his wings and tail are yellow, he hath a piercing ſight, and feeds on other birds, yet to ſhew his generoſity he never ſets upon the weaker ſort, but thoſe that are armed with crooked beaks, and ſharp talons like himſelf ; nay, it is obſervable he never ſeizes his prey upon the ground or tree, but ſtays 'till it hath taken his flight that he may engage it in the open air with

equal advantage, upon whom he furiously fastens his talons, and having mastered them, tears them in pieces and devours them. Likewise a large bird called a *Craw fowl*, about the bigness of a great duck, and feathers ash colour, and hideous to the eye; it hath a long flat beak, a great head, small eyes, deep set in the head, and a short neck, under which hangs a bag or craw, so big that it will contain two gallons of water; they are so attentive on their fishing having their eyes constantly on the sea, that they are easily shot and become a prey to others; their sight is so admirable that they will discover a fish at a great distance in the sea, and above a fathom under-water, yet stay till they come almost even with it before they seize: their flesh is not to be eaten; here are likewise, found a kind of pheasants, which are called *Pintado's*, because they are as it were painted with colours, and have about them small points like many eyes on a dark ground.

The *Colibry*, or *Humming bird*, is admirable for its beauty, bulk, sweet-scent, and manner of life, for being the least of all birds he gloriously confirms the saying of *Pliny*, *That nature is ever greatest in its least productions*. Some of these birds are no bigger bodied than the greater sort of flies, yet of such beautiful feathers, that the neck, wings, and back represent the rain bow, there are others that have such a bright red under their neck that at a distance one would imagine it to be a *Carbuncle*, the belly and under the wings are yellow as gold, the thighs green as an emerald, the feet and beak are black as polished ebony, the two little eyes like two diamonds, set in an oval of the colour of burnished steel, the head is grass green, which gives it such a lustre that it looks as if gilt; the male hath a little tuft on the head, in which may be seen all the colours, that enamel this little body, the miracle of the feathered common-wealth, and one of the rarest productions of nature; he moves that little crown of feathers at pleasure, and is more beautiful than the female; as his bulk and plumage is miraculous, so is the activity

vity of his flight, making a noise with his wings as if a little whirl wind were suddenly raised in the air, which surprizes those who hear him before they see him; he lives only on the dew which he sucks from the flowers of trees with his tongue, which is longer than his beak, hollow as a reed, and about the bigness of a small needle; 'tis pleasant to look on him in that posture, for spreading abroad his little crest, one would think he had on his head a crown of rubies of all sorts of precious stones, and the sun adding to his lustre, makes him look like a composition of precious stones animated and flying in the air; the female lays but two eggs which are oval, about the bigness of a pea or small pearl: And though he lose much of his beauty, when dead, yet there is so much left, that some ladies have worn them for pendants, it's smell being excellent, even like the finest musk and amber.



C H A P. XX.

A View of BARBADOES.

B*arbadoes* is the most considerable island the *English* have among the *Caribees*, and lies in 13 deg. N. and though not above 24 miles long and 15 broad, yet was many years ago accounted to have above 10,000 inhabitants, besides negroe slaves who are thought a far greater number. In the reign of K. *James I.* a ship of Sir *Wm. Curteens* returning from *Fernambuck* in *Brazil*, being driven by foul weather, chanced to fall upon this island, and anchoring before it, staid some time to inform themselves of the nature thereof, which was so overgrown with woods, that they could find no champain or *Savana's* for men to dwell in, nor beasts; but a multitude of swine, which the *Portuguize* put ashore long before for breed, if they should be cast on that shore in foul weather, the fruits and roots afforded so great plenty of food as they multiplied abundantly, so that the natives of the other islands used to come thither a hunting, this
discovery

discovery being made, and advice given to their friends in *England* other ships were sent and having cut down the woods and cleared the ground, they planted potatoes, plantains, and maiz, which with the hogs flesh they found, served only to keep life and soul together, and their supplies from *England*, coming so slow and uncertain, they were oft driven to great extremities; but in 1627, when they had more hands, and having tobacco, indigo, cotton, wool, and fustick-wood to trade with, some ships were invited with hope of gain to visit them, bringing for exchange such things as they wanted, as working tools of iron and steel, cloths, and more planters; so that in a short time they grew considerable, especially when their sugar canes were grown, and they had learned the art of making sugar, the inhabitants which consist of *English*, *Scotch*, *Irish*, with some few *Dutch*, *French*, and *Jews*, were lately calculated to be above 50000, and the negroes about 10000: The place is able to defy the most potent enemy, as the *Spaniards* have found to their cost, having in vain assaulted it several times. It hath only one river, or rather a lake which runs not far into the land, yet the country lying low and level they have divers ponds, and are supplied with rain-water, by many cisterns in their houses; the air is very hot for eight months, and would be more insupportable, were it not for the cool breezes which rise with the sun, which blow still fresher as that grows higher, but always from the north-east except in the *Turnado*, and then it chops about to the south in an hour or two, and after returns as before, the other four months are not so hot, but like the air of *England* about the middle of *May*, and though they sweat yet find not such faintness as in *England* in *August*, neither are they thirsty, unless overheated with labour or strong drink. Their bread was formerly made of a small tree or shrub, which they call *Cassavy*, wholsom and nourishing. Their meat is generally hogs flesh exceeding good, feeding on pompions as sweet as melons, plantanes,

plantanes, sugar canes and maiz; they have also turkies, pullets, muscovy-ducks, turtle doves, pigeons, and rabbits; with excellent fish, many kinds not known to us, as the green turtle, who coming in with the tide, lie upon the sands 'till the next return, and are easily taken in the *Lucaic* islands, though not in this, but sent hither; for it is but turning them on their backs with staves, and there they lie 'till fetch'd away; a large turtle will have in her body half a bushel of eggs which she lays in the sand, where they are hatched by the sun. When you are to kill one of these fishes, you lay him on his back on a table, and when he sees you come with a knife in your hand to kill him, he sends forth the most grievous sighs that ever were heard, and sheds tears in abundance; after he is opened, and his heart taken out, if you lay it in a dish, it will stir and pant ten hours after the flesh is dead; there is none more delicate in taste, nor more nourishing than he. This Island may be divided into masters, servants, and slaves: The masters live in all affluence of pleasure and delight, the servants after five years become freemen of the Island, and then employ their time as may be the most to their advantage; but the negroe slaves and their children being in bondage for ever are preserved with great care; but used with such severity, as occasioned a great conspiracy against their masters some years since, which was so closely carried as no discovery was made 'till the day before it was to be acted, and then one of them either failing of his courage, or out of love to his master, discovered and prevented it, for which many of them were put to death, as a terror to the rest, who being so numerous might prove dangerous, but that they are kept in such awe, and not suffered to touch or handle a weapon, so that nothing is more terrible to them than gun-shot, and besides being of different countries, they speak divers languages, and do not understand one another, for in some of those places in *Africa*, where petty kingdoms are, they sell their subjects,

subjects, and such as they take in battle, whom they make slaves, yea, some poor men sell their servants, their children, and sometimes their wives, for such traffick as our merchants bring them; when they are brought hither, the planters buy them out the ship, where they find them stark naked; and therefore cannot be deceived in any outward infirmity, chusing them as they do horses in a market, the strongest, youthfullest, and most beautiful, yield the greatest price, 30 *l.* ster. for a man, and 25 *l.* for a woman, is usual; if they buy any that have no wives, they will come to their masters and complain they cannot live without, and he provides them one by the next ships. Religion they have none, yet seem to acknowledge a God, by looking up to heaven for revenge when they are wronged. The chief towns in this Isle, are *St. Michaels* formerly called *Bridge-town*, *Little bristol*, *St. James*, and *Charles town*, with other perishes of less note, and several bays on the sea coasts. The government is by laws agreeable to those in *England*; for which they have courts of judicature, justices of peace, constables, church-wardens, and the like. The Island is very strong as well by nature as art, it is divided into eleven precincts, wherein are fourteen churches and chappels; the whole so filled with houses that it may almost seem one great town. There is a fish called a *Rock-fish* taken near this Island, which is red, intermixed with several other colours very delightful to the eye; and a great fly called by the *Indians Cucuyos*, which gives such a great light in the night, that it is called the flying torch of *America*, not only guiding the traveller by shewing him his way in the night, but with the assistance of this light a man may easily write and read the smallest print; the *Indians* have these flies fastned to their hands and feet, and go a hunting all night by the light of them, which the famous *Dubartus* thus describes;

New Spain's *Cucuyo* in his forehead brings
Two burning lamps, two underneath his wings;
Whose

Whose shining rays serve oft in darkest night,
Th' embroiderer's hands in royal works to light ;
Th' ingenious turner with a wakeful eye,
To polish fair his purest ivory ;
The usurer to count his glistening treasures,
The learned scribe to limn his golden measures.

If five or six of these flies were put into a vessel of fine chrystal, no doubt it would be a living incomparable torch answerable to the poets description.

CHAP. XXI.

A View of JAMAICA.

J*amaica* is situate in 18 deg. N. somewhat oval, being 170 miles long. and 70 broad, in the midst runs a continued ridge of high mountains, so that some have compared this Island to a saddle, from hence flow divers fresh springs, which cause many rivers to the great refreshment of the inhabitants; it came into the possession of *England* on this occasion :

In 1655, *Oliver Cromwell* having made peace with the *Dutch*, resolved upon an adventure against the *Spaniards*, providing a fleet, and giving out that the voyage would be very profitable, being designed to a place where there was much gold and riches, but concealed the design to the very last, hope of gain encourag'd many low fortunes to engage in this enterprize, so that the fleet was soon filled, which setting sail, *Dec. 28.* *Venables* commanding the land forces, and *Penn* being general at sea, they put in at *Barbadoes*, *Jan. 28.* following ; the K. of *Spain* was not ignorant these preparations were design'd against the *West-Indies*, and having dispatch'd expresses into those parts, he sent the Marquis of *Lada* in a splendid embassy to *Cromwell*, but had such cold reception that he quickly return'd, in the mean time.

time the fleet steer'd its course from *Barbadoes* to *Hispaniola* one of the richest Islands in *America*, which was much wondred at, since at that time no open hostility was declared against *Spain*, and though it was alledged that the conditions of peace extended not beyond the line, yet the *Spaniards* looked on it as an absolute breach. The beginning of this enterprize met with a remarkable check, for when Gen. *Venables* might have landed near *St. Domingo*, the chief town in the Isle, and deserted by the garrison, yet ruled by strange councils of his own, or as some say, over-rul'd by his wife, he set his men ashore 10 leagues westward of it, whereupon the *Spaniards* took courage, and betook themselves again to the defence of *St. Domingo*.

The *English* landing, and seeing no opposition, thought themselves safe, and lords of the *Indies*, and were already sharing the golden mines among themselves, when contrary to their expectation the Gen. caused it to be proclaimed at the head of the army, that none upon pain of death should plunder any gold, plate, or jewels, or kill any cattle; which damping their spirits, and the excessive heat of the climate weakening their bodies by that time they had marched a most tedious and disconsolate march, through thick woods in deep scalding sands, ready to perish with miserable drought and thirst for want of water, of which they met not a drop for many miles, they were brought into such a condition that they needed not an enemy to kill them, being already almost dead with faintness and weakness, so that the *Spaniards*, *Negroes*, and *Mollattoes* falling upon them, destroyed them without resistance, till they were weary of killing, and those thought themselves happy, who could make their escape to their ships. Major Gen. *Hans*, and above 600 others fell in this skirmish, besides near as many more in straggling parties; and all this execution was done with the loss of not above 60 of the enemy. The remnant of this naval army, that they might not be thought to have undertaken so long a voyage, and
of

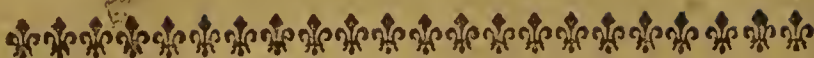
of such expectation in vain, possessed themselves with little or no opposition of the Island of *Jamaica*, which tho' not so plentiful and rich as the place aimed at, yet with much industry, and the supplies sent from *England*, they made it a tolerable habitation to abide in, planting themselves at *Oristano* the chief and only town therein. In 1658, 500 *Spaniards* under *don Christopher Arnaldo Saffor*, landed in this Island, and began to fortify themselves at a place called *St. Anne*, but were fiercely set upon by the *English*, and forced to fly into the woods and mountains; and another body of 300 *Spaniards* having fortified themselves at *Charcas* in the north of this Island were by the then governor *Col. Doyly*, driven quite out of their hold, *don Francisco de Preucia*, the *Maestro del Camp*, with others taken, many killed, and the rest utterly dispersed.

This grand disaster with many petty ill successes caused the *Spaniards* to despair of regaining the Island, and to ship off most of their plate and women, and the *Negroes* finding the greatest part of their masters to be dead, killed the governor, and declined all obedience to the *Spaniards*, chusing themselves a black for their governor; and such was the weakness of the *Spaniards*, that instead of correcting them, they prevail, for soon after they submitted to the *English* government, and made discoveries of the *Spaniards* and *Negroes* that would not join with them; whereupon the next year the *Spaniards* quite deserted the Island, except 30 or 40 of their slaves who betook themselves to the mountains, but being afraid of discovery, and to be pursued to death for some murder by them committed, they built themselves canoes, and in them fled to *Cuba*, and never since had any considerable attempt made upon them. The *English* being thus become masters of the Island formed themselves into a colony, and began to settle plantations, while others betook themselves to sea as privateers, the better to secure themselves against the *Spaniards*, and force them to a peace by seizing their ships, wherein they were very successful.

The

The Soil of *Jamaica* is very fruitful, the trees and plants being always springing and never disrobbed of their summer livery, every month being like our *April* or *May*, there are many plains, which they call *Savannas*, intermix'd with hills and woods, which they say were formerly fields of *Indian* maiz or wheat, but converted by the *Spaniards* to pasture for feeding their horses, cows, hogs, and asinego's that they brought from *Spain* for breed, after they had destroyed all the *Indians*, which were reckoned about 60000, which cattle encreased exceedingly, great herds of horses, hogs, and other kinds still running wild in the woods. The air is more temperate than in any of the *Caribees*, being constantly cool'd with eastern breezes and frequent rains, and never troubled with those storms of wind called hurricanes, wherewith the adjacent Islands are disturb'd, sometimes so violent that ships are forced out of the roads and drove on shore, their houses blown down, and provisions rooted out of the earth. The days and nights are almost equal all the year. It produceth many excellent commodities, as sugar, very good coco, indigo, cotton, tobacco, hides, tortoise shells, curious wood, salt, salt peter, with ginger, pepper, drugs of several sorts, and cochineal, with many others, which if well improved, this Isle will be the best and the richest plantation that ever the *English* were masters of. They have horses so plentiful, that a special one may be bought for six or seven pound, likewise cows, asinegoes, mules, sheep, goats, and hogs in abundance, with very rare fish of several sorts, and plenty of tame fowl, as hens, turkies, and some ducks, but almost infinite store of wild fowl, as geese, turkies, pidgeons, ducks, teal, wigeons, guinea-hens, plovers, flemingoes, snipes, parrots, paraquettoes, and many others whose names are not known; here are also choice fruits, as oranges, lemons, pomegranates, coco-nuts, guavers, prickle apples, prickle-pears, grapes, plantains, pines, and several more which are too tedious to men-

mention, all manner of garden herbs and roots, as beans, pease, cabbages, colliflowers, raddish, lettuce, parsley, melons, and divers others; they are sometimes troubled with calentures, which is generally occasioned by drunkenness, ill diet, or sloth, also with fevers and agues, but they seldom prove mortal. This Isle abounds with good roads, bays, or harbours, the chief whereof is *Port-Royal*, formerly called *Cageway*, very commodious for shipping, and secured by a strong castle, it is about twelve miles from the chief town of the Island called *St. Jago*. Next is *Port-Morant*, *Old Harbor*, *Port-Negril* and *Port Antonio* with divers others. The town of *St. Jago de la Vega*, is seated six miles within the land north-west, when the Spaniards possess'd the Isle, it was a large famous city of about 2000 houses, with two churches, two chappels, and an abbey, which, when the *English* took it under *Venables*, were destroyed all but 500, its churches and chappels made fewer, and the remainder spoiled and defaced; but since the settlement of the *English* they began to repair the ruinous houses, and it is like to be greater than formerly. The Island is divided into 14 precincts or parishes, namely *Port Royal*, *St. Catharine*, *St. Johns*, *St. Andrews*, *St. Davids*, *St. Thomas*, and *Clarendon*, many whereof are well inhabited by the *English*, that have there very good plantations, whose number is not certainly known, but according to a survey taken, and returned into *England* some years since, there were above seven hundred families, and more than fifteen thousand inhabitants, in the forenamed 14 precincts; and in four parishes on the north side of the Isle, that is *St. Georges*, *St. Maries*, *St. Anne*, and *St. James*, above two hundred more, all which are now extremely increased, even to double, if not treble that number. The laws of this Island are as like those of *England*, as the difference of the countries will admit, they having several courts, magistrates, and officers, for executing justice on offenders, and hearing and determining all civil causes between man and man.



C H A P. XXII.

A View of the Settlement in GEORGIA.

Gorgia is a part of the continent, and lies upon the southern side of the province of *Carolina*, mostly between lat. 31, and 33 north, as described in the charter to the late proprietors, tho' not properly a part thereof; for 'tis separated from south *Carolina* on the north by the river *Savannah*, has the *Atlantic* ocean on the east, *Indian Florida* on the west, and is parted from *Spanish Florida* on the south, by the river *Alatamaha*. 'Tis about 170 miles broad from north to south, and from the coast across the country to the great mountains about 300 miles, extending on the northwest even to the river *Mississippi*.

In the year 1732, a charter for the term of 21 years was granted to certain adventurers, constituting them a corporation, by the name of *Trustees* for establishing a colony in *Georgia*, after the expiration of which term the governor and officers are now to be appointed by the crown.

In the year following *James Oglethorp Esq;* made a voyage there at his own expence to encourage this new settlement, which then in its infancy consisted of a few artificers, as carpenters, bricklayers and other handy-craftsmen; and having received the generous benefactions of sundry other gentlemen, they were furnished with small arms, stores and ammunition, with some great guns, besides various kinds of working tools and provisions, both for their subsistence and defence, and soon began to build forts, towns, and make settlements, in order to promote the cultivation of silk, wine, potash, &c. which that country must naturally produce.

They

They also concluded sundry treaties with the neighbouring *Indians*, one of whose kings with his queen made a voyage to *England*, where they were introduced to the royal family, at court, and with proper attendants, had an opportunity of seeing most of the rarities in *England* with which they were wonderfully pleased, and then desiring to return home the *Indian* king concluded an everlasting peace, after their manner with the *English*, and made a very elegant speech to the king of *Great Britain*.

In the year 1739, a *Swiss* brought over from thence a parcel of raw silk, the produce of that country, which was shewed at the trustees office, and being examined by a very eminent silk-weaver, and some skilful silk-merchants, they gave their opinion that it was as fine as any *Italian* silk, and worth at least twenty shillings *per* pound, this occasioned the trustees to augment their encouragement and extend the tenures to the inhabitants, in behalf of daughters as well as sons; and by these and sundry other priviledges granted to them the whole colony seem'd to be in a very thriving condition, 'till the year 1742, when the *Spaniards*, to the number of near 6000 by land, besides *Indians*, with near 50 vessels from *St. Augustine* made a descent upon that province, by which means many of the settlements were greatly interrupted, tho' by the help of a few other *Indians*, they were soon after repulsed by the general and his small army, and driven back out of the country, for which they received congratulatory letters of thanks, from the Governors of all the *English* settlements adjacent. The *Indians* here inhabiting are many of them converted to the christian faith, which will appear no difficult matter to us when informed of their natural opinions as to religion. 'Tis said they believe in four beloved things above, the clouds, the sun, the sky, and in him who dwells therein, who they believe is able to do every thing, and can preserve those he loves from all the most imminent dangers either in battle or elsewhere;

elsewhere; they often talk with reverence of these beloved ones, and also believe that after death the souls of men departed walk up and down in the earth near the places where they dwelt, except a few such as the beloved ones chuse for their children, and have walked in the way which they have shewn them.

This country produces corn, as wheat, but oats and barley in great plenty: here are also potatoes, pumpkins, melons, cucumbers, sallading and pot-herbs all the year, and all sorts of *English* pease and beans thrive wonderfully; and rice does well in the wet soil. They have also plenty of neêtrines, plumbs and peaches, both very good and large; with chin capins and wild grapes in abundance, and various sorts of other wine berries, currans, and cherries; their apple trees and mulberry trees flourish well, and some bear twice a year, yet the fruit of them do not equal the *English*; but olives, oranges, &c. flourish here in the greatest perfection, and such trees as are natural to the soil encrease to a very large size in a short time, such as orange trees, hickory, oak, pine, walnut, cedar, cypress, with laurels, bays, myrtles, and many others; and of their myrtle berries &c. they make candler, and drink of sassafras. and in general the soil is said to be as good as in *England* had they hands sufficient to cultivate it.

The country also abounds with game in the winter season, as wild-geese, ducks, teal, widgeon, large turkeys, turtle doves, pigeons, curlews, land-birds, wood-cocks and small partridges. They have deer, and a creature like a rabbit, possums and racoons whose flesh is very good, as also their small tigers and bear, of which they have plenty. They have also wolves, and wild cattle that sometimes run away with their tame calves. In the woods they have many snakes, but few poisonous; and in their great rivers sharks and alligators, with abundance of shell fish, great plenty of eatable fish of various kinds both in fresh and salt-water.

They

They have now several good towns, forts, and villages, the chief whereof are *Savannah*, *Frederick* and *Joseph's-town*; the *Savannah* contains about 300 houses, and lies upon a large navigable river very commodiously situated for trade; and 'tis well worth the interest of every *Englishman*, who wishes the prosperity of old *England*, to promote the encouragement of this settlement as well as that of *Nova Scotia*, because the strength of these two places will in a very great measure prevent the formidableness of the *French* in *America*.

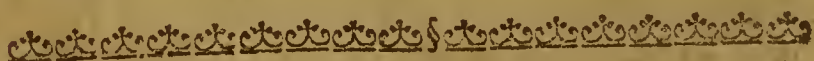
C H A P. XXIII.

A View of ACADIA or NOVA-SCOTIA.

THIS is the most eastern part of the continent of north *America*, (except what lies north of the river *St. Lawrence*) and extends from the straits of cape *Canso*, in lat. 43 d. 30 m. (which divides it from cape *Breton* island) to the river *Kennebeck*, (which is about 9 deg. west of cape *Canso*) and from cape *Sable* in N. lat. 43 d. 37 m. to cape *Anne* in the river *St. Lawrence*, in lat. 49 d. 30 m. being bounded on the south west, and west by new *England*, part of new *France* and the river *St. Lawrence*, on the north west and east by the gulph of *St. Lawrence*, and cape *Breton*. *Acadia* was first taken possession of by *Sebastian Cabot*, in behalf of king *Henry VII.* of *England*, which claim is prior to and much better founded than any pretence of the *French*, tho' they make such a rout about it, and endeavour by all means to disturb our new settlements there, which in time by proper encouragement may prove extremely valuable on several accounts to old *England*, and thereby the contrary to *France*.

It abounds naturally with timber of many kinds, as good as any in *Europe*, and their fir and oak as fit for masts and other ship buildings as any in the world

world; corn and most kinds of grain, and seeds that grow in *England*, thrive there wonderfully; pease, beans, and fruit encrease greatly; and they have plenty of good wild fowl of sundry kinds; with great store of shell fish; with salmon, trout, cod, herrings, sturgeon, bale, mackarel, pilchards, shad; also sea-cows, sea dogs, whales, tortoise, beavers and otters; and they have very convenient rivers and harbours. A few years ago the *English* began to improve that place, and have made such progress, notwithstanding the disturbances of the *French Indians*, that 'tis in a fair way of making as fine a colony as any in *America*, the air and soil greatly resembling that of old *England*, only part of their winter is commonly very cold, tho' their latitude be more south than ours.



C H A P. XXIV.

A View of the Island of TORTOLA.

THIS also is but a late settlement, tho' a very thriving colony; it is one of these islands that abound with turtles or tortoises from whence it seems to derive its name, and lies among the virgin islands, in 19 degrees north lat. about 4 deg. to the eastward of *Porto Rico*, not far from *Anegado*. It is a delicate fruitful island, and abounds with various sorts of grain and fruits of the richest kinds, tho' it lay a long while uncultivated; and were it not that it is sometimes unhealthy, 'tis thought that no settlement in the british dominions would thrive faster than this. They say the soil is very rich, and yields plenty of timber, both for carpenters and dyers; it also produces sugar-canes, oranges, citrons, lemons, granates and choice potatoes, with store of shell fish, and choice of others; they have also a number of birds and fowl of beautiful colours; and cattle are said to thrive well in it tho' but a very small island.

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